PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,571—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE
Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday. 2 P.M.				
25th Aug.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7552	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6852
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR...	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7992	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,670	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905
AUSTRALIEN	6,636	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
WILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,330	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,275	Sellier	14th Oct. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Prome	3580	*M Kay	27th Jul.	8th Au.	22nd Au.	27th Au.
B	Stanley Hall	4104	Nuttall	10th Au.	23rd ,,	6th Sep	11th Sep
A	City of Karachi...	5000	Collin ..	15th ,,	30th ,,	8th ,,	13th ,,
B	Eden Hall...	3610	*Haddy	19th ,,	11th Sep	25th ,,	30th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomnovich	6,000	2nd Sept. 1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colelani	7,593	9th Oct. ,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,395	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 510

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

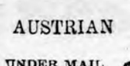
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Oct. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,089	M. Saporiti ...	15th Nov. 1905

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1905.
SICILIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Oct. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 150, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 60.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

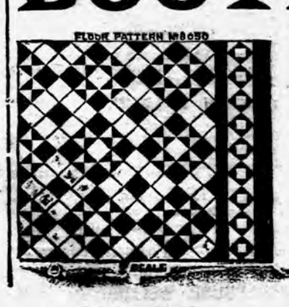
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C. MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate, &c.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8-DAY. RS. 45
30-HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R.C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE to Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF HEMIDESMUS.

THIS preparation of the Indian Sarsaparilla, Ununtamul is the most reliable and most effective Blood Purifier ever introduced for Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Pimples and all skin disorders.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

From H. L., Rangoon—Gentlemen—Since your "Essence of Hemidesmus" had done me such a world of good, I had much pleasure in recommending the same to my brother, who has desired me to write and order for him two bottles per V. P. P.

You can safely rely on me furthering the curative powers of your patent.

From Mr. T. M. MONGHYR.—"Kindly send by rail four bottles more of your Essence of Anuntmool like last sent. The first bottle given to the party for whom I got it, suffering for nearly two years, has worked like a miracle."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF MYSORE SANDALWOOD

WILL be held in 1905 as follows :—
SHIMOGA DISTRICT—14th to 22nd November.
KADUR DISTRICT—25th to 24th November. HASSAN DISTRICT—2nd December. BANGALORE DISTRICT—9th December, and MYSORE DISTRICT—9th to 12th December. Particulars as to kinds and quantities available can be obtained from THE DISTRICT FOREST OFFICERS CONCERNED.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

PERSONS desirous of contributing to the abovementioned Fund for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the approaching Visit of T. R. H. THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, are requested to be so good as to pay in their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
SASSOON J DAVID,
HARKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
MANCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
JAMES MACDONALD,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
J. A. D. McBAIN,
KURIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.
SIXTY YEARS—Rs. 35,00,000.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before Tuesday, 31st October, 1905. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on Friday, 25th August, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay 8th August, 1905.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 21-21A, Carnac Bridge Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1905, at 3 P.M., to confirm the Special Resolutions passed unanimously at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st instant.

RESOLUTION No. I.

The Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

I.—The following Article shall be substituted for Article 97, namely :—

"97. Notwithstanding the provisions of the 94th Article, the general management and conduct of the business and affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the Board, be vested in the Secretaries and Treasurers. The firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co., and the person or persons for the time being constituting the said firm notwithstanding the admission from time to time of new partners or the reconstitution of the firm shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for the period of 11 years and shall receive as remuneration a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company. The Directors are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co. upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned, but the Directors shall be at liberty to make such variations or additions to the terms aforesaid as may be agreed upon between the Directors and Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co."

II.—The following Articles shall be substituted for Articles 75 and 76, namely :

"75. A member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, shall be ex-officio Director."

"76. The number of Directors shall never be less than three nor more than five exclusive of the member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co."

RESOLUTION No. II.

"That this Meeting resolves that Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy should continue as an Ex-Officio Director till Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co. pay the full consideration money to Messrs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co. for the Agency of the Company having been transferred to them. Wyion Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy hands over charge of his Office to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co. Mr Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy of the firm of Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalljí and Co. be appointed an Ex-Officio Director in place of Mr Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, then vacating his office."

RESOLUTION No. III.

"That this Meeting expresses its appreciation of the valued services rendered by the firm of Messrs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co. in promoting the best interests of the Company and tenders its best thanks for the excellent management till now of the Company."

By Order of the Board,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 21-21A, Carnac Bridge Road,
Bombay, 21st August, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 48 of 1904.

BOMANJEE SHAPURJEE CHOTHIA.....Plaintiff
vs.
NARBADABAI, wife of GOVINDJEE LALJEE, BAMBAI, widow of HIRJEE JIVA, and the said GOVINDJEE LALJEE and the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay .....Defendants.

PERSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1905, at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1, New No. E 25 16865, old Survey No. B 257 and New Survey No. 2 M 9351, standing in the name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. and Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and Assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495, and Street No. 22. Standing in the name of Jiva Bhoga and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another Square yard be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to sayon or towards the East by the property of Hemraj Jetha and Ranjee Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Bowjee, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach, and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. MANCHERSHA B. CHOTHIA, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 14th day July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed as 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

MOST DESIRABLE BANGALOWS suitable for Rajahs, A few now available. For particulars apply to :—
THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY,
Rogay Buildings,
Appollo Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 733 of 1904.

HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM MITHA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
JEEWANDASS NATHOOBHAI residing within the Fort at Mody Bay.....Defendant.

PERSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing Date the 18th day of April, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court house on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of September, 1905. at the hour of three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and the Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land situated in the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-one and one-ninth square yards with building thereon and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of Hari Dhanaseey, on or towards the South by the Property of Kanjee Jetha, on or towards the East by the Frere Road, on or towards the West by the property of Assur Virjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 28 8180 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bear Municipal street No. 25, Ward No. 1900, (1).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE at REDUCED PRICES a large consignment of delicious DESSERT-WINES from Scholtz Hermanos, MALAGA.

				Rs.	a.
1a Oporto per case of 1 dozen quarts			...	29	8
„ Madeira	do.	do.	...	28	0
„ Terez	do.	do.	...	27	8

Large stock of choice Wines, Liqueurs, and Spirits at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Apply to the STOREKEEPER.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.
His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E.
Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE :
PRESIDENT :—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq.; Honorary Secretary,

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905,

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A WALER GELDING (HORSE).

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1905, at 1 p. m., at their Sale Rooms No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

1 waler gelding (horse).

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES

1 Boiler of steam fire engine with Fittings, Old Shigs ram, Gunny Bags, Chairs, Canvas Hose, Lanterns, Coal, Ashes, etc.,

Under instruction from the Municipal Commisssioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, on MONDAY, the 4th September, 1905, at 2-30 p.m. consisting of gully traps, Urinals, gunny bags, chairs, Iron scraps, C I and W I pieces, leather scraps, empty K O tins, Rubber and Canvas hose, Powras, Pickaxes, Brass, Copper, enamelledware, clocks, Manhole frames, rammers, tools, wooden fish and mutton benches, water tanks, stone, grinding mills, &c.

Also on TUESDAY, the 5th September, 1905, and 2-30 p.m. at the Municipal Workshop, Pallan Road, near Crawford Market, consisting of one Boiler of steam fire engine with fittings W. I and cast iron scraps, gunmetal N S and drain cart bodies old shigram tyres, naves, rubber and canvas hose coal ashes &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, GOA STREET.

Under instructions from Aga Sharukh Shah and Aga Farrukshah, the administrators of the estate of late Aga Akbar Shah, and the only heirs of the said Aga Akbar Shah, and with the concurrence of the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction the following properties at the premises on the respective days mentioned below :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1905, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Mody Bay, Goa Street, in the Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 314 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2764, and Street No. 50, and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or, owards the east, west, and north by the vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the South by Goa Street.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., the vendor's attorneys, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to the highest bidder the stock-in-trade of a Jeweller closing his business, consisting of gold and pearl bracelets, gold and ruby, and ruby and pearls and diamond and emerald earrings, diamond, opal pearl and ruby brace pins, pearl, ruby, opal and diamond pins, opal, ruby and pearl collar buttons, ruby, pearl & diamond broaches, gold, diamond and pearl bracelets, gold & silver albert neck chains, charms, sleeve links, bracelets, cigar cases, Catchwork silver cups and saucers, match boxes, trays, sugar bowls, flower vases bread baskets, photo frames, also large size blackwood show cases, elegantly made teak and blackwood wall show case, large and small weighing scale with weights, etc, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1905.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA !!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD, Darjeeling, (Ferail.)—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail as the factory:—Flo very Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE. (47) THROSTLES BOBBINS REEL and (84) COP REELS. Apply MANAGER, Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy port of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maesyck, Belgium.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30070 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bar. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay—Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1876.

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PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs 0-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

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Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories. 5,000 new and second-hand machines always in stock. Cycles from 30s., B.S.A. and EADIE'S machines. Never such bargains offered. Agents Wanted. Send for List Free.
FREE TO CYCLISTS
Every Accessory. Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c. 50 per cent. less than other makers.
Wareham & Co., Weston-s-Mare, England.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
F. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Ombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51
LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore,
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong.	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama,	Canton

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remitances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Oronsay 2 415 tons, Captain A Ellis, will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Dundas 1 953 tons, Captain H J Case, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain G H Jones will sail to day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo

THE steamer Shahjehan, 2,556 tons, Captain C Born sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE steamer Allanton 2,775 tons, Captain H A Motiver, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 8th August with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons Captain H Kemp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2124 tons, Captain A L Cale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 3rd August, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE steamer Turkistan, 2,809 tons Captain F. Paton arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, from Barry 21st July, with a cargo of coal and general, and Mr. Fenner, Mr. Brown, and Mr Sayer as passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Simla, 3,827 tons, Captain C D Goldsmith sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—The Hon Sir John Stanley and Lady Stanley Mr Suxcliffe, Mr S H Nixon, Mr J T Mereki and Captain J W Alston. For Penang.—Mr A Jacques. For Sydney.—Mr Strong and Mr Connell. For Hongkong.—Mr Lam, Mr Luxmonds, Mr T. P. Sroff, Mr and Mrs S D Sethna, and 2 children and Misses Sethna. For Shanghai.—Mr Bhathena.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Duferin....Comdr McArthur ..... R I Maride
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr.... Sinclair..... R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator, Com r H M Heming, Survey Steamer
R I M S May ..... R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 22.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2291	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (tug)	114	Norton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2313	Lee			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3118	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nowshera	1981	Farquharson			M M & Co
Urballa	3496		Hugli		M M & Co
Itola	3402	Harley			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Lundaura	2 55	Mixon			M M & Co
Elvira	741		Enger	Bangkok	F F C & Co
Ujina	3125		Henry wood		M M & Co
Baron Ardrossan	277		Kennedy		W & A Graham & Co
Turkistan	2809		Paton		E Latham & Co
Allarton	2775		Moryer		Greaves Cotton & Co
Lalpoora	2721				Cole M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Turkistan s	Paton	Barry July 21
22	Lalpoora s	Cale	Calcutta Aug 3
	Allanton s	Motyer	Calcutta Aug 8

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Simla s	Goldsmith	Shanghai
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jeddah
	Flamingo s	Dunckley	Calcutta
	Shahjehan s	Born	Jeddah &c
	Naseri s	Kemp	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Oronsay, Ellis for Karachi.
Steamer Dundas, Case, for Calcutta.
Steamer Tokio, Jones for Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Haidari for Jeddah & Co.
Steamer Lalpoora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Wart burg, for Hamburg & Co.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer China arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Marmora arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 21.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 5 8	=	+ 1/8
3 do. Rentes	£93 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86 7/16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28	=	unchanged
2 months hence	27 5/8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	69 3 4	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1/2	=	— 1
Berlin "	20'43	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4'83 1-2	=	— 1 8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 7/8 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	=	— 1/4
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	— 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	— 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 per cent	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	— 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 12 J-A sellers dull

METALS—Copper Braziers £79 Yellow metal 6 1-2d

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5/6 3/4 value Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,160,000.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 19 3/4—1/2 A-S sellers quiet

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 7/8

ARRIVALS—Steamers—Nutfield and Langdale.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet Manchester steady. Total Sales 4000. Spot 5'76 plus 1, Egyptian F. G. F, Brown 8, Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 21,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'74 +10	5'75 +10	5'77 +10
Nov.-Dec. 5'73 +9	Dec.-Jan. 5'79 +9	Jan.-Feb. 5'81 +10
Feb.-March. 5'82 +10	Mch.-Apl. 5'83 +10	Apl.-May. 5'83 +10

Receipts at U S Ports	9,000	bales
Do last year	4,100	do
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	do
Do. do Continent	1,000	do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'90	+ 10
Futures, month of Dec	10'32	+2|8 a
Do do. March	11'06	+ 14 |a

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports indicating need of moisture and bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-16	
Futures, month of Sept	10'67	+19
Do. do. Dec	10'31	+18
Tone at close	steady	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Monday, 21st August 1905:—

Cotton	117 bales.
Wheat	30,103 qrs.
Linseed	2,366 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,742 do
Gingellyseed	213 do
Poppyseed	1,249 do
Groundnuts	211 do
Castorseed	5,160 do
Rice	4,307 do
Myrabollams	8 do
Cottonseed	5,293 do
Mowraseed	601 do
Gram	2,315 do
Joowar	11,357 do
Maize	55 do

BOMBAY, AUG. 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	to 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D/A.	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 5-16d.	
French Francs 3 do. do.	199 3-4	
Marks 3 do. do.	133 1-4	
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	141 1-2	
Shanghai 30 do.	198	
Japan 30 do.	149	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone quiet.

Cash		99'5
1st Settlement	1st September	99'5
2nd do.	2nd October.	99'5

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th	do. 4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

All markets will be closed to-morrow for the Gocul Ashtami holiday.

LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady, Rs. a. p.

Ready		7	3 0
Forward		7	8 0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet but steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		6	6 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready		7	1 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet, Ready 7 6 0

JASTORSEED—Tone quiet, Ready 31 0 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Howree Khandeish		39	8 0
15 per cent Mixed		37	8 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready		4	12 6
White Delhi Sept.-Oct		4	14 0
White Pissi 85 per cent		32	0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.	
Estimated sales	4,000	bales
Imports	19,000	"

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'79 +5	5'80 +5	5'82 +5
Nov.-Dec 5'83 +5	Dec.-Jan. 5'84 +5	Jan.-Feb. 5'86 +5
Feb.-Mar 5'87 +5	Mar.-Apl 5'88 +5	Apl.-May. 5'88 +5

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady, with prices of ready cotton unchanged, but with an easier tendency. In new crops quotations are slightly higher, but with little enquiry. In the "Sutta" Bazaar closing rates are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good Jan	Rs.	197
Broach M.-G. Good March	"	251

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowngurs	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 5/8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
2 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3/4
2 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 7/16
Bar Silver	28

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BUSH—August 10, at Bankipore, Basil Gerald Connally, second infant son of Mr and Mrs Bush, Bengal Iron Works, Kulti.

AN IDEAL TONIC.

Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine or Bark and Iron

Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regenerates the Blood, Pleasant to the Palate.

THIS AUSTRIAN TONIC WINE has no styptic Taste, does not disturb the Stomach or constipate the Bowels, and is especially useful to Convalescents, and to Anæmic subjects.

ITS PLEASANT TASTE makes it equally agreeable to children and to adults. DOSE for adults, a Liqueur Glass before meals, children half the quantity.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m, Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 4-6m. 3-51a, Low water, 9-51m, 10-51a. Bank holiday.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.
Bombay Gymkhana Reserves vs. R. I. L. I.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Silesia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday the 25th instant.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and Diego Suarez via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. Sangaja will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Saturday the 26th instat Supplemental mails will also be closed at 6 p. m. on Sunday the 27th instant.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., for the month of July:—Mr. Anandrao Ganputrao Shirodkar Rs. 100 clothes and ornaments for idols, 150 sarees, 125 cholies and sweets; Mr. Gajanan M. Karekar Rs. 10; Mr. Kashinath Vishwanath Rs. 4; Messrs. Nagindass Ranchhodass and Balabhai Ganputrao Chintoba fruit; Durgadevi and Agripada grain merchants, and Messrs. Khetoo Anand, Rajoo Lakhamshi and Dharshi Lila, sweetmeats.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of July last, there were 60 horses, 154 bullocks, 3 sha-goats and 19 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, for Animals at Parsi. During the month of July, 94 horses, 208 bullocks, 4 buffaloes, 3 goats, 1 deer 1 calf, 1 kid, and 45 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 89 horses, 1 mule, 183 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 cat, 1 buffalo, 3 goats, 1 calf and 33 dogs were discharged from the hospital, during the past month. 3 cases among horses, 3 cases among bullocks, 1 case among kids, 1 case among goats and 11 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month:—3 horses, 3 buffaloes, 2 bullocks, 1 lion, 43 dogs, 1 kid, 1 cock, and 8 parrots.

THEFT OF PAVING STONES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hinsworth charged Shahbudin Baban, a dock labourer, with the theft of 300 slabs of paving stones, the property of the Bombay Municipality. The evidence showed that on the 18th instant the accused went to the Municipal depot in Hampart Row and commenced loading ten carts with slabs of paving stone. On being asked by a Municipal muccadum, what he was doing, he said he was taking them to Kalbadevi. The accused then had the stones carried to a house in third Bhoiwada and sold them to a stone mason. The fraud was subsequently discovered and the accused arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment and to receive ten stripes.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations are acknowledged:—Sheth Mulji Jamnadas Rs. 101; Sheth Peraj Punja for grains Rs. 51; Mr. Sheppard the Municipal Commissioner Rs. 50; Sheth Ratan-sey Karamsey for dinner Rs. 33 1-8; Thakar Vaishbhdas Hirji for ghee annually, Thakar Gokuldas Dosa, Thakar Karsandas Tejpal each Rs. 21; Thakar Liladhar Gopal, Thakar Vaghji Valabdas, Thakar Hirji Dharamsy, Sheth Kasturchand Virchand each Rs. 20; Thakar Kanji Mathuradas, Thakar Rupji Madhavji, Thakar Mavji Govindji each Rs. 15; Thakar Trikamdas Mulji for ghee annually Rs 14; Sheth Kheraj Khetao, Thakar Jamnadas Thardas for ghee annually, Thakar Hirji Parpals, Sheth Maisi Kanji, Sheth Gangaram Dhamsy Thakar Savji Madhavji, Thakar Mavji Surji, Sheth Talakchand Tribhowan, Sheth Motilal Zodnial each Rs. 10; sheth Keshavji Bhimji Rs. 5; Sheth Gourdhan Shamji Rs. 3; Thakar Girdhardas Jivraj Rs. 2.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. N. W. Kemp, disposed of the case in which Inspector Bodley charged Atmaram Vithoo, hamal in the service of the Army and Navy Stores, with the theft of a piece of cloth of value of Rs. 1-8. Mr. B. J. Dadoby, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Goulter, store-keeper of the Army and Navy Stores, deposed that on the evening of the 17th instant he saw the accused leave the shop with a parcel in his arm without the usual pass. On examining the parcel, it was found to contain a pair of trousers and a piece of cloth in the pocket of the trousers. The accused said the bundle had been given to him by his master, Mr. Stevens to carry it to his quarters, and he did not know what it contained. No pass would be necessary for taking his master's clothes away. Witnesses for the prosecution having been examined the Magistrate held that no sufficient ground had been made out for a charge and discharged the accused.

ROBBING HIS MISTRESS.—Mrs. E. M. Clarke, a private nurse, residing at Byculla, went out on the afternoon of Monday last, leaving her servant Rama Luximon in charge of the house. On her return home shortly afterwards, she missed her gold bracelet, a gold ring and cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 52. She also found that her servant had disappeared. She reported the matter to the Police and the same evening Inspector Draper noticed a man lying drunk on the road at Kamatipoora and removed him to the J.J. Hospital. On his person being searched, a gold bracelet and a gold ring were found, which were identified by Mrs. Clarke as her own property. She also identified the man as her servant Rama. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rama Luximoh was charged at the instance of Inspector Draper, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with the theft of the articles in question. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A WARNING TO BOMBAY MOTORISTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rustomji Dorabji Ghadiali, proprietor of a cycle shop in the Fort appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector O'Keeffe charging him with not carrying with him his licence, while driving his motor-car, as required by section 6 of the Bombay Motor-Car Act. Superintendent Williamson prosecuted, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. Rustomji pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that on the evening of the 12th instant, he was driving in motor-car along Gamdevi Road, when the car brushed a Hindu lad accidentally. The Police asked him to produce his licence, which he could not do, as he had left it at home. It was not alleged that the accused had no licence; the Police had ascertained that he had one, but that he could not produce it when asked to do so. The licence was left in the pocket of another coat, which the accused had changed that evening. Mr. De Souza, under the circumstances brought that a warning from the Court would meet the ends of justice. Mr. Williamson said the object of the Police in bringing this charge against the accused was to let the motorists discreetly understand that the Act required them to carry their licences with them. He did not press the charge. His Worship considering that this was the first case of its kind and that the Police did not press the charge against the accused, he discharged the accused with a warning.

A SUIT BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Ardasir Cursetjee Powalla, against Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and ten others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the estate of Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla might be administered by the Court; that the residue of the estate might be ascertained and partitioned; that the executor defendants might be ordered to account for their management of the estate and for the rents and income thereof; and that so much of the share of the second defendant (Ardasir Cursetjee Powalla) in the rents and income as has not been paid to him might be paid to the plaintiff; that a receiver might be appointed, etc. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Ardasir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co. appeared for the first five defendants and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Unvalla and Perozshah appeared for defendants Nos. 6 to 11.

The plaintiff stated that the first five defendants (hereinafter referred to as the executor defendants) are the executors of the will of Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, deceased, dated the 16th October 1888. The will had been proved. After referring to the provisions of the tenth and eleventh clauses of the will, the plaintiff said the testator died on the 5th October 1889; and on the 8th February 1890, the second defendant filed his petition in insolvency and obtained his personal discharge on the 20th August 1890, when judgment was entered up against him in the name of Mr. C. A. Turner, then Official Assignee, for Rs. 38,265-14-6 being the amount of his scheduled debts. In January 1895, the second defendant obtained a rule against the Official Assignee and his creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up on the judgment entered against him in the name of the Official Assignee. The rule was made absolute a fortnight later, and it was ordered that satisfaction be entered up on the judgment, and that the Official Assignee should deliver over to the second defendant the balance of monies, property, books of account, etc., relating to the second defendant's dealings and transactions, and it was further ordered that the same be vested in him. The plaintiff submitted that, on the 30th January 1895, the second defendant became free from all his debts, and that thereupon the executor defendants held one-fourth share of the residuary estate on trust for the second defendant absolutely. On the 19th February 1904, second defendant filed his second petition for relief, and all his estate and effects were then vested in the plaintiff as the Official Assignee. Plaintiff believed that no part of the said share had been paid to the second defendant, and the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to have the share of the second defendant in the residuary estate of the testator ascertained and paid over to him, together with share of the rents income and interest thereon. The plaintiff believed that the estate of the testator had been almost entirely administered by the executor defendants, and that all that remained to be done was to divide the residue between the plaintiff, the fourth defendant, and Pallonjee Cursetjee Powalla, who was the assignee of the share of the third defendant. Some of the movable and immovable property had been sold and reinvested, and the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to a one-third share of the residue in what ever form it now existed. The second and fourth defendants were sued both as executors and in their personal capacity, and the first, third and fifth were sued only as executors. The defendants Nos. 6-11 were the wife and children of the second defendant.

The first five defendants, in their written statement submitted to the Court whether the orders passed in insolvency were valid and regular, and whether they were binding and valid as against the parties thereto and these defendants as executors of the will. They submitted that they could not be justified in paying any part of the estate to the plaintiff without the order of the Court and asked whether they held one-fourth of the residuary estate of the testator for the second defendant in his personal capacity. The second defendant, in his written statement, denied that, on the 30th January, as alleged he became free from all his debts. From his first insolvency up to his second insolvency, he had all along been in debt exceeding Rs. 5,000. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs. On behalf of defendants 6 to 11, it was stated that by an agreement in the nature of a family arrangement made on behalf of the members of the family, it was agreed that there should be no division of the residue until Pallonji Cursetjee should attain the age of 21 years, which said event happened about November 1897, at which date Ardasir was not entitled to be paid any share of the residue. The plaintiff could not therefore maintain the suit.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S C. C. vs. C. C. IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A match was played between Graham's Cricket Club and the Bombay City Improvement Trust Cricket Club, on Saturday last, on the ground of the latter which resulted in an easy win for the former team by 60 runs. The scores were as under:—

GRAHAM'S C. C.

Arabi st Byramji, b Ali	39
Thacker, c Byramji, b Ali	4
Harrington, c Masurkar, b Ali	50
Dwarkanath, b Desai	0
Fonseca, b Ali	0
Shapurji Sahiar, not out	31
Goolam Mahomed, c Dias, b Ali	3
Irani, c Dias, b Ali	2
J N Dandekar, not out	2
D N Dandekar, did not bat	0
Motiram, did not bat	0
Extras	14
Total	145

IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Masurkar, l-b-w, Arabi	15
Alli, c Shapurji, b Motiram	13
Marathe, b Arabi	12
Byramji, b Arabi	4
Sorabji, l-b-w Arabi	16
Rose, b Arabi	0
Dias, c Arabi, b Irani	1
Desai, c Arabi, b Irani	0
Bhapoo, b Irani	0
Thompson, b Irani	4
Rodrigue, not out	1
Extras	19
Total	85

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 23 1905.

1 The 104th Native Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is available daily for Class Firing. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 23 1905.

1 Sergt R B Lenham reverts to Gunner at his own request.
2 Leave of absence for 12th months from the 15th instant has been granted to Gr R B Lenham.
3 The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Sub-Division No 2 Coy. No 1013 Gr E W Jones.

By Order
A. SELFE B, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET

MATCH vs. WORCESTERSHIRE.

DELAYED BY RAIN.

LONDON, August 4th.—The rain fell so persistently at Worcester yesterday that it was impossible to make a start in connection with the match between the Australians, and the local county team. Play was accordingly postponed till Friday. At noon to-day, the weather was boisterous, and the wicket was drying as the result of the wind. There was a moderate attendance of spectators, when the match began. Arnold was omitted from the home team's list of 12 players, while on the Australian side Darling, Kelly, and Gregory were omitted. Noble won the toss and decided to bat, sending in Trumper and Duff. Twenty-five runs were scored without loss, Trumper being responsible for 11 of these and Duff 14. With the score unaltered Duff skied a ball from Burrows and was caught by Cuffe, 1—14—25. Hill had only made 5, when he was caught at mid-on. Trumper and Noble were next associated, and made a fine stand. With the score at 87, Trumper was 41, and Noble 27. They had not been separated at the luncheon adjournment, when the total was 1'8 for two wickets. Trumper was exactly 50, having been batting 100 minutes, while Noble had reached 38. Full scores were:—

AUSTRALIA.

1st Innings.

V Trumper, b Wilson	110
R A Duff, c Cuffe, b Burrows	14
C Hill, c G N Foster, b Burrows	5
M A Noble, c Hutchins, b Wilson	113
W Armstrong, c Howley, b R Foster	55
D R A Gehrs, b Wilson	1
F Laver, b Wilson	0
A Cotter, c Hutchins, b R Foster	10
P M Newland, l-b-w, b Wilson	2
A J Hopkins, b Wilson	9
W Howell, not out	0
Sundries	11
Total	330

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wilson, six for 80
Cuffe, nil for 106
Pearson, nil for 42
Burrows, two for 53
R E Foster, two for 38

WORCESTERSHIRE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Foster, l-b-w b Armstrong	10	c Newland, b Cotter	0
F Bowley, l-b-w, b Armstrong	9	not out	18
R E Foster, c Trumper, b Cotter	31	b Cotter	4
G N Foster, c Hill, b Cotter	9	c Howell, b Cotter	0
W E Hutchins, b Cotter	0	b Cotter	11
H K Foster, b Cotter	0	c Noble, b Cotter	0
R Pearson, l-b-w, b Armstrong	0	not out	12
R Burrows, b Cotter	5		
Cuffe, b Cotter	4		
Almey, b Cotter	0		
G Wilson, not out	4		
Sundries	7	Sundries	3
Total	79	Total (for five wickets	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Cotter, seven for 15	Cotter, five for 19
Armstrong, three for 24	Armstrong, nil for 24
Laver, nil for 33	Howell, nil for 5

AUSTRALIANS vs. SOUTH WALES.

London, August 7.—To-day, at Cardiff, the Australians commenced a three days' fixture against South Wales.

The following represented South Wales:—J. H. and W. H Brain, N. and H. Riches. Nash, Creber Bancroft, Phillips, Silvelock, Stuple and Russell.

The Welshmen, who won the toss, and batted first, were all disposed of in the first innings for 132.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTEEN COMMAND ORDERS.

33rd Punjabis—Lieutenant H D MacCall, Border Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 4th August.

Lieutenant MacCall will be attached to the 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, until further orders.

121st Pioneers—Lieutenant A T Sheringham, West India Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 11th August.

35th Scinde Horse—Major C H Lewis, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the period Major A E S Hartigan, officiates as Commandant, 58th Camel Corps, or until further orders.

119th Infantry (The Multan Regiment)—Captain J T G Adamson, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain R E E Krickenbeek, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain P F Pocock, seconded.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Lieutenant B B Paymaster, I M S, to the officiating medical charge, vice Captain E C G Maddock, I M S, granted leave.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Lieutenant W. S J Shaw, I M S, to the officiating medical charge, vice Captain W. M Houston, I M S, granted leave.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—I.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon A L DeCunha, Commanding No. 24 Company, Army Bearer Corps, Bombay to Command No. 29 Company, Army Bearer Corps Karachi, vice 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon J M Nunes, vacating appointment on 5th September.

3rd Assistant Surgeon E E Thipthorp, to Command No. 24th Company, Army Bearer Corps, Bombay, vice 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon A L DeCunha, transferred to Karachi with effect from the date he takes over charge.

The undermentioned Officers on arrival from 9th (Secunderabad) Division (under instruction, &c.) are posted as follows: Lieutenants J. G. Bell, to the 6th) (Poona) Division, D. P. Watson, to the 4th (Quetta) Division, J. H. Douglas, to the 5th (Mhow) Division, and F. H. Noke, to the 5th (Mhow) Division.

It is notified that the 32nd Lancers will now move from Lorsiai to Sialkot and not to Rawal Pindi as previously intimated.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to duty:—

Major-General L. Dening, C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade. Major J. O. B. Minogue, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Captin C. Wigram, M. V. O., 18th Tiwana Lancers, Brevet-Colonel G. A. Cookson, 29th Lancers. Captain R. A Cassels, 32nd Lancers. Lieutenant W. C. Reid, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, attached 32nd Lancers. Lieutenant H. V. Line, 1st Brahmans. Lieutenant A. M. R. H. T. Walker, 82nd Punjabis. Captain F. P. C. Keily, 101st Grenadiers. Major C. Tritton, 104th Wellesley's Rifles. Lieutenant C. S. Pike, 107th Pioneers. Captain W. J. M

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NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wright's) system.
(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.
(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the Indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.
(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit

A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.

Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1905.

STATE SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

THE blame for the present social position in Australia, according to Mr. Everard Digby, who writes on the subject in the "Empire Review," is not to be laid wholly on Labour, which naturally strove to get all it could when it found no opposition was made to its demands. The blame is largely on Capital. "Engrossed in its money-making, in its self-gratification, in its struggle to adopt an aristocratic form of social relations foreign to the spirit of Australia, and divided in aim it avoided taking part in the making of the laws and it neglected to organise, while Labour sent its pledged men into Parliament to make laws asked for by the organised workers having a common aim." It is explained that the advance made by State Socialism in Australia may best be gauged by the fact that the late Commonwealth Premier, Mr. Reid, sought to bring about a dissolution, and to make the main issue at the polls, Socialism versus anti-Socialism. The latter was too vague and no definite legislative programme was offered, but the fact that anti-Socialism was considered the strongest plank in a party platform may be taken as sufficient indication of the progress Socialism has made in the Southern possessions. In years gone by, as Mr. Digby shows, wealth was the chief influence in social life, and as every man felt that he might at any moment win it, so the feeling grew that every man was as good as his neighbour. From ease and isolation sprang the spirit of self-sufficiency, a spirit which makes the individual unmindful of his neighbour, and keeps his attention ever fixed on the picture of his self-interest. Social and Political progress advanced, but with differing speeds—the former more slowly than the latter. The reason of this is shown to be that much of the false ideal of social equality, maintained by the early colonial life, has been continued and kept alive by the mental condition, which the steady growth to the actual political equality attained by all adults in the State created. How social inequality had to be recognised is easily understood. Year by year the best lands came into the hands of few holders—the fittest. The educated men, the most skilful and the most fortunate came to the top as was inevitable. And as the population grew, the easy life of the past gradually came to an end, and men have now to work hard for a living whereas those before them had little difficulty in amassing wealth. So Labour combined to protect its own interests.

Social superiority is the aim of the ambitious even among the most democratic, and wealth principally gives recognised status in the Commonwealth as in America. The traditions of the aristocracy of birth have not been wholly destroyed "and the continuance of the royal gifts of distinctions to colonials prevented and still prevents their destruction." It is found that the possession of titles and the accident of birth still have their influence in marking the social divisions in Australia, though wealth usually goes with them, and thus to some extent Australia is socially aristocratic, though politically ultra-democratic. At the same time the democracy is overwhelming and Labour is practically all powerful in the legislative assemblies. It aims at State Socialism. Yet it is shown that the political strength of labour is not unaccompanied by weakness, which assails it from the social side. Payment of Members of Parliament, that in the beginning, was hailed "as the greatest force making for the permanent power of labour, is proving to be a disease slowly sapping the strength of labour. Three hundred pounds by the year received as a Member of Parliament together with other remuneration legitimately possible to men in that capacity, afford opportunities for saving better than can be offered by the daily wage of an artisan and Labour Parliamentary candidates are not slow to recognise the fact. Capitalism and individualism thus intrude and tend to weaken the spirit of social equality which aids so much the permanence of the political power that is based on political equality." As the organisation of labour is through trades unionism, it is the officials of these organisations who enter Parliament and these gentlemen collectively constitute "a cancer eating away the political strength of labour." The drones get the best of the hive and the bulk of the honey and, although labour is politically considered to be an aggregation of men who have equal rights, in reality there is within it all an oligarchy of unionism which governs the mass. They are attempting to restrict membership to check apprenticeship and to stop competition from outside, aiming at the creation of social inequality among the ranks of Labour which, it must be admitted, can only have the effect of weakening their political power.

So powerful has labour become that the necessity is now recognised of securing some check upon it. It will be remembered that a few years ago special legislation had to be enacted and applied to deal with the strikes of railway employes, the servants of Government. Means of the kind are not resorted to unless under stress of emergency, and capital will be forced to combine for its own preservation, politically as well as socially. And the cry is raised for combination—a combination which shall have in view a common aim clearly determined and one that must be for the good of all, whether they be in the ranks of Capital or Labour. The aim, as Mr. Digby urges, must be national; it must not be confined to a class. The opponents of State-Socialism must have discipline, unswerving obedience to their chosen leaders and readiness of each to act in whatsoever capacity his powers are the most valuable. But no attempt to develop caste is to be tolerated by the reformers—so they say—recognising, as they do, that education, wealth, conduct, manners must ever create social degrees. They would, however, have distinctions based on these confined to the individual possessing them, for to value the accident of birth alone is inconsistent with democracy. Titles, ribbons, stars, orders, writes Mr. Digby, ever have the effect of making of their wearers a people apart from and consequently superior to those from whose ranks they have come, since "a democracy of such an essential type as exists politically in Australia cannot be expected to recognise such distinctions of persons, as such social degrees suggest political inequality which is inconsistent with the political systems of the several States." Australia, socially, politically and even physically, seems to be still in process of evolution and much depends on the good sense and patriotism of their strongest minded men.

MOTOR REGULATIONS.

IF Bombay were subjected to the strict rules by which motor driving is controlled in Germany, there would very probably be some groaning heard in our motor circles. The sport or business of motoring is still young in India, and no doubt we shall eventually evolve a tropical and popular rule for our own peculiar roads. Meanwhile let us see how the Kaiser expects his motoring subjects to proceed. First his police make the regulations, and a simple order changes them in any particular that experience shows to be advisable. Now the police of the Fatherland will be obeyed, so they see that the rules are observed. The owner of a machine, be he a native or a new arrival is bound, directly he becomes the possessor of a motor vehicle, to present himself at the police head-quarters and give his name, age, birth-place, and any other particulars necessary for his identification, before he can be provided with a number for his automobile. Twenty-four hours later—at the earliest—the applicant receives a sealed letter which he has to deliver to an official—as a rule an expert in automobiles—who fixes a time to examine his machine. This done the examiner gives the owner a letter for police head-quarters. If all these proceedings have been satisfactorily got through, twenty-four hours more sees the automobiliser owner of a piece of tin cut on the generous scale of a foot square with the police number painted on it; for this he pays one shilling and sixpence. It must be fixed at the back of the car, and his lamp must be so adjusted as to make the number clearly visible at night, moreover this police plate must never be absent from the car. There are other rules about equipment to which an automobile must adapt itself, such as the obligation of bearing two separate and hanging brakes, each of them capable of making the car stop within twenty-six feet when going at a rate of ten miles an hour; the machine must be able to turn in a thirty-three feet wide space. There must be neither smoke nor smell, the exhaust must not be in evidence in the streets, nor must it make more noise than is absolutely necessary and lastly, it must be a safe machine and up to standard make The lamps must carry light to a distance of sixty-five feet on the darkest night and they must be of clear glass. As for the different handles of the steering gear, brakes and horn, they must be so placed as to defy the danger of the driver mistaking one for the other in the dark, The machine must bear in a prominent position a plate with its name plainly printed, its horse-power, weight and place of origin. As for drivers none under eighteen years old is licensed in Germany. Police printed licenses on lasting linen paper are given gratis, and must always be with the automobile ready for inspection if called for; if all the regulations are not complied with this license is subject to withdrawal. The Customs duty on an automobile, landed whole in Germany, is in or about four shillings and two pence for every hundred pounds' weight; an extra duty is levied on lamps and detachable fittings. The rubber tyres are also dutiable, four of them paying about eight shillings and four pence. If the machine leaves Germany within the year, the Customs duty can be recovered provided the Customs seal is not broken or off the machine. It will be observed in these regulations that the onus of notifying the possession of an automobile rests with the owner. The German police are admirable at detecting unnumbered vehicles and it is not very probable that there are many wheeling round the Empire unnumbered,

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A STORM IN AN (AFTERNOON) TEA-CUP.

ONE stands aghast at the great vehemence of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday when he asked for the enfranchisement of women that they may sit on the Council. According to this gentleman the members of the Bombay Corporation are a peculiar people, safe from the sweet persuasiveness of the lady orator, safe from many things which may spring up at any time and cloud the horizon of the other Public Bodies of the city, not to mention the head body of the Presidency. And yet one has sympathy with Mr. Rahimtoola. It is a sad thing that he should be forced to sit in state at the meetings of that august body unadmired by the fair sex, but at the same time the suggestion of Mr. Mumohandas Ramji was extremely pertinent. It sounds strange to hear a member of the community which so strictly adheres to the "purdah" system asking for franchise for women and, to say the least, it is the height of inconsistency. What was his reason, one wonders. The suggestion that lady members would be so useful in dealing with water questions is simply amusing. Are there no Mrs Caudles in the Mohammedan community who have proved the efficacy of the curtain lecture? Freed from the rules of debshe ate has a much better chance here than in the Council Hall and in addition while behind the scenes she has numbers on her side. When it comes to a matter of expenditure of public money if Mr. Rahimtoola will accompany a lady on a shopping expedition, he may alter his mind. And having done so he will still be in the right when asking why ladies should be excluded from the number of Corporators. It has been proved up to the hilt that many ladies are quite as capable of conducting business, both private and public, as well as men, but the arena of public debate is not calculated to improve our sense of chivalry. Opposing opinions lead to hard hitting when a debate is in progress, and it would be ill for the conduct of public business if the zeal of the disputants were to be enfeebled and made of no avail by the dictates of courtesy to ladies. Public duty is a hard master and the lady reformer can do better work quietly on her own initiative than she can as a member of public bodies. "As Corporators," we are told, "they would be the means of forwarding the cause of female education in the city." The introducer of the motion cast a slur not only on himself, but on his fellow members by suggesting that a male Corporator is incapable of doing such a thing. Ladies can be of immense service in the arranging of many things, how much so it has remained for Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola to tell the Corporation. But would he be glad to resign his seat in favour of a lady? If not, we fail to find any reason for his sudden and extraordinary enthusiasm. Have we touched the right chord? Is it a case of Mrs. Caudle after all?

BEAN OIL.

AN interesting paper on the subject of bean oil appears in the current number of the "Chemiker Zeitung," written conjointly by one of the doctors and a pharmaceutical chemist in the Russian Military Hospital at Harbin. Bean oil is practically unknown in Europe, but would appear to be manufactured in enormous quantities in China, where it is used chiefly for culinary purposes and to some extent also as an illuminant. The authors state that about twenty different kinds of a bean known as "doutsa" are grown there. Some of these are used as human food, some as cattle food, and some for the manufacture of oil. The process of making this oil, which is stated to be of a most primitive character, consists in the first place in grinding the beans between millstones, the driving power being usually supplied by mules. The crushed beans are then spread on cloths and heated on stone plates until vapours begin to come off, when they are subjected to heavy pressing. The product thus expressed is allowed to settle, and then represents a perfectly clear brown oil, having a taste similar to that of other edible oils. It has very little smell while cold, and when heated gives off a smell which resembles that of olive oil, with which it also shows similarity in chemical composition. During the Russo-Chinese war and the present Russo-Japanese war the Russian soldiers became accustomed to this bean oil and used it freely in their food. Large quantities are also exported to Japan and Korea. The low price of the oil, which is stated to be about a penny a pound, should indicate commercial possibilities.

THE epidemic of yellow fever at New Orleans is abating.

THE French Minister at Fez has made demands of the Sultan and a demonstration is threatening.

A SEEMINGLY inadequately small force has been despatched to quell the rising in German East Africa.

THE Peace Plenipotentaries of both sides strictly adhere to their attitude on the question of the Indemnity and Sakhalin.

THE treatment of the Poles as Asiatic nomads in the procedure in the new Russian elections has led to a general strike at Warsaw.

AT Christ's College, Cambridge, the Syed Mahmud Prize for knowledge of Persian has been awarded to Syed Abdul Majin, B.A.

THE War Office has approved of the resignation of Lieutenant V. J. E. Ryan, who was lately in Ceylon with the 92nd Company, R. G. A.

THE provisional appointment of Mr. S. Stoner as Consul-General of the United States at Calcutta, is notified in the "Gazette of India."

MOULVIE RAFIUDDIN AHMED has made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Godhra Railway for the first 8 days of July 1905, is Rs. 2,146 increase on corresponding period of last year is Rs. 178.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the first 8 days of July 1905, is Rs. 11,212. increase on corresponding period of last year is Rs. 2,370.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the first 8 days of July 1905, is Rs. 3,370 decrease on corresponding period of last year is Rs. 313.

THE offence of enticing, or taking, away or detaining with criminal intent, a married woman, is notified as an extradition offence in the case of the Khairpur State.

IT is semi-officially declared in Berlin that there is no truth in the report that the German Government intend to establish a Penal Colony in the Admiralty Islands, or anywhere else in the South Seas.

AT the special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held yesterday afternoon, the report of the Improvement Committee regarding the Sion-Matunga scheme was adopted.

THE latest bulletin concerning Mr. W. M. Brassford, the Secretary to the Calcutta Turf Club, who has been ill, is of a more favourable nature, and it is hoped that now that he has taken a turn for the better he will gain ground rapidly and be able shortly to avail himself of his projected three months' leave to England.

THE return of accidents on Indian Railways for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1904, is entirely satisfactory to the railways concerned. With an increase of 700 miles or 263 per cent in the mean mileage worked, and 6,761,000 miles, or 7.05 per cent in the train mileage run, the number of train accidents increased by 581, but the total number of persons killed and injured fell from 77 and 218 to 40 and 201, respectively.

THE international Congress which is to be opened to decide on the plan for the Palace of Peace will have for a jury, the president of the Carnegie Committee and the Architects Th. E. Collcutt, from London; T. I. H. Cuypers from Ruremonde; (Holland); Ihne from Berlin; K. Koenig, from Vienna; Nenot, from Paris; W. R. Ware, from Milton (Massachusetts).

IT is known that the Government of Pekin has sent to Paris, a great number of young people who are there following the course in the principal schools. Two of these students, M. Tang-Tsai-Fou and M. Tai-Tchen-Lien,—the latter the vice-president of the Association, recently founded, of Chinese students—have just passed with distinction the examinations held at the close of the school year, in the College for moral and political sciences.

MIDSUMMER BRIGHTON.

Some one was asked at the conclusion of the Automobile Club's week at Brighton which item of the programme she had enjoyed the most.

"Brighton," she answered, simply.

The laconic answer was no doubt prompted by mingled emotions. True, the particular car in which the speaker was interested had been knocked out by one of its own class on the first day, in the first heat of the first round by a number of seconds it would be unkind to enumerate. Further, it is on record that in the sweepstake on the third day the same car had come, in amid ironical cheers, behind a Baby Peugeot, or something infinitesimal of the same pony-power; which had moved the lady to say severe things about the methods and intelligence of the handicappers. So it was intelligible that she should entertain a poor opinion of the sporting interest of motor-racing on the Madeira road. But all allowance for femininity and other considerations made, the answer very possibly represents a point of view. "I rather fancy" writes Mr. S. H. Oakley William that it came as something of the surprise to a good many Londoners of the class that drives, or is, at any rate, in a position to own, motor-cars, to reliase that Brighton during the summer months had a continued existence. For certain social strata of London Brighton is a resort in being, so to speak, only in the interval between about the first week in October and the succeeding Easter. These months stand for the Brighton season, and even to habitues it came with a gentle shock of astonishment to find that London-by-the-Sea was habitable, and had put on new charms, even out of the season.

And, as it so happened, all last week Brighton was at her very best. She is a beauty whose charms depend greatly on her toilette. Brighton dishevelled, and in curling papers, as one sometimes finds her when she is not expecting visitors, looks distinctly passee. Her deshabille is, on occasions, a trifle too unstudied. One feels almost apologetic for having intruded on her seclusion, because it is so very manifest that she is not receiving her admirers. When the Front is littered with paper bags, and her shops are studying the tastes of the tripper exclusively, one feels that one is taking her at a disadvantage, and owes it to her to take one's leave after the regulation ten minutes, as no arrangements have yet been made for leaving one's card at a railway station. But, given due notice, she can receive visitors, even out of the season, with all her accustomed charm and ease of manner. And Brighton laid herself out last week, for sufficient reasons, into which it would be impolite to inquire, to make herself pleasant to the visitors forgathered by the Automobile Clubs meeting. The main point is that she succeeded admirably. If the Front was given up to a class of visitors from London with whom one had not hitherto learnt, from personal predilection, to consort, it was a remarkably well-mannered and courteous crowd. In some respects it may be a matter for regret that the ladies of the Front affect ropes of pearls and white shoes over black hosiery with almost monotonous uniformity, and that their cavaliers smoke pipes of somewhat aggressive fragrance, accompanied by swarms of infants, who would be the better of a little soap and water. But these are minor matters. If the atmosphere of the Front is not congenial, it is possible, in fine weather, to eschew the Front. If, again, the beach is cumbered with the enclosures of the variations of negro minstrelsy necessary to the enjoyment of the seaside by the less sophisticated sections of the community, the beach extends farther in either direction than the outposts of the most adventurous masqueraders. For the rest, the sea, dimpled into a thousand smiles under the summer sun, and studded with the wings of pleasure-boats, was a view of constant charm. The piers, whether outlined by a thousand jewels of electric light, or fringed with a line of moving dots of colour, and alive all day with bathers, like many coloured ants, busy among their girders, made (at a distance, appropriate to enchantment) a fascinating picture, almost un-English in its gaiety, animation and colouring. Possibly the sun overdid the warmth of his welcome. It was scorchingly hot. There can be no two opinions on that point. But even on the hottest day there was always a cool reviving breeze off the sea. Consequently, if the heat roasted, it did not stew one slowly under a leaden cover, as in London. And after London nights, the darkness fragrant with the whiff of the sea, was for a refreshment and a tonic. Crowded out of his accustomed haunts, the London habitue of Brighton made another discovery. He discovered that the sea front is not confined exclusively to the promenade between the two piers, and began to explore beyond the Black Rock on the one hand, and the somnolent aloofness of Hove on the other. Inland he discovered quaint old-world hamlets tucked away among the folds of the Downs, Steyning, Poynings, Henfield, Sompting, Alfriston, Ovingdean, and many another whose very name was a discovery, and all as yet unspotted of the tripper, where the hands of the clock have stopped for a century or so, and they are not the least fair among the beauties of rural England. So bowling garage wards in the cool of the evening, through the mystery of the whispering stillness of the Sussex Downs, it may have struck him with another little shock of suprise that one aspect of Brighton's charms had hitherto escaped him. Beyond the suburbs of London-on-the-Sea (and Heaven knows they are suburban enough) lies the Arcady of which Rudyard Kipling sang before the tripper jostled him from Rottingdean,

Seeing that Brighton, throughout the summer, has attractions which, to those who known her only during the autumn and winter, are a closed book, the City Fathers have taken thought, and those responsible for the frontage of huge hotels, which for six months in the year, except perhaps, for a little flicker of life at the week ends, stands well-nigh empty, have held counsel together to discover why their season does not extend from one year's end to the other. They claim that Brighton, possessed of the same advantages as a health resort, and a double portion of the same natural beauties in summer as in winter, should attract the faithful Londoner in equal numbers at every season of the year. If these eminent authorities were to put their heads together, it might occur to them, by way of an explanation, that Brighton of late years, having sown the tipper by catering almost exclusively for him throughout the summer, is now reaping the tripper. The Front and the piers are his playground, from which every one who does not care to take his holiday in his company is crowded out. Even the sedate aloofness of Hove's Medina Parade is hardly immune from him, and a fussy little electric railway encourages him to overflow beyond Black Rock. The London habitue of Brighton has few tastes in common with the excursionist. Not even the allurements of the last luxury in hotel life will reconcile him to all the fun of the fair on the beach.

And it would seem as if the ravages of the tripper are extending. The line of sharrybangs and pestiferous noisy motors on hire outside the Palace pier attest it. Rottingdean is already a there and back and if Burne-Jones could now see the village he loved, he probably would be well content to go back to the quiet beauty of its churchyard. There are merry-go-rounds and kindred amenities on the Dyke, with other delights of the beanfeaster. The vulgarisation of all the coigns of vantage more readily accessible to those who care two straws for the picturesque, is perhaps not the best inducement to offer to the Londoner who loves his Brighton. Bramber is already given up to orgies of tea and shrimps and its ruined castle may at any moment suffer the last indignity of providing a desirable pitch for cocoanut shies. Possibly the type of visitor Brighton wishes to attract during the summer is not allured by cocoanut shies. In this case it might be well to put some bounds to the enterprise of the blatant individuals who care for nothing beyond beguiling coppers from the pockets of misguided excursionists. The delights of Rosherville may attract one class of visitor but they scare another away.

A further point, if less essential, may be worthy of consideration. For the summer evening there is in Brighton no common ground of re-union, except those devoted to the entertainment of the tripper. Neither the theatre nor the music-hall, modelled on the familiar lines with a little tincture of local vulgarity superadded, is likely to appeal to the Londoner who wishes, above all things, to be encouraged in his delusion of mistaking Brighton for the country.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

RELEASE OF AN ALGERIAN CHIEF DEMANDED.

A DEMONSTRATION CONTEMPLATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The French Minister at Fez has presented a vigorous demand for the release of the Algerian Chief lately brought to Fez in chains and the payment of an indemnity.

It is understood that France contemplates a demonstration either on the Algerian frontier or at a Moorish port as a lesson to the Sultan.

THE PEACE PROTOCOLS.

Russia's Hopeless Determination

A summary of the Peace Protocols, which will be submitted to the Conference to-day, has been published and shows that both sides adhere to their positions regarding the indemnity and Sakhalin.

LATER.

The plenipotentiaries yesterday were awaiting instructions from the home Governments pending to-day's resumption of sittings. The attitude is pessimistic, but not hopeless.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN DENMARK.

Enthusiastically Received.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The British Channel Squadron met with a most enthusiastic reception at Esbjerg in Denmark.

THE RISING IN EAST AFRICA.

A Small Force Despatched.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Owing to the rising in East Africa, Germany is despatching 150 marines with machine guns and two small cruisers from China.

STRIKE AT WARSAW.

Attitude of the Poles.

A general strike has been proclaimed at Warsaw owing to the indignation caused by the procedure at the elections which treats the Poles similarly to Asiatic nomads.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Epidemic Abating.

Owing to the rigorous preventive measures Yellow Fever at New Orleans is fast abating.

THE BRITISH GARRISON IN EGYPT.

No Further Reduction Intended.

It is notified that the Army Council does not intend carrying out a further reduction in the British garrison in Egypt.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The death is announced of Mr. Waterhouse the painter.

THE CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

LARGELY OVER SUBSCRIBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The tenders for the Calcutta Port Commissioners' debenture loan of 35 lakhs were opened by the Commissioners at the meeting held yesterday, and the accepted tenders were at rates varying from Rs. 103-1 to Rs. 100-12, the average being Rs. 101-8. Tenders at Rs. 100-13 were accepted in full, while of those at Rs. 100-12 only 7 1/2 per cent. were accepted.

BENGAL COURT OF WARDS.

A RAJA'S ENCUMBERED ESTATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The judgment has been delivered by Mr. Hare, Senior Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, in the Dalbhum Raj case, which was an application by Madusudan Dal, a reversionary heir to the Dalbhum Raj, to the Board of Revenue to place the estate under the Court of Wards and thus to save it from being ruined by the present Raja who is hopelessly in debt. Mr. Hare has recommended that the estate should be taken charge of under the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS

A GREAT INCREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The cholera epidemic is getting worse. The returns for Saturday show 101 fresh cases and 56 deaths. Since Friday cases have occurred in the General Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum. A number of schools and colleges have had to be closed.

Among the victims is Miss Alice Brown of the Methodist Episcopal Zenana Mission.

A movement is being promoted by Mr. Eardley Norton for putting up a mural tablet in memory of the late Nurse Andrews at St. Andrew's Church.

LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

Eulogy of the "Times."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

"The Times" publishes an appreciative retrospect of Lord Curzon's work and observes that one of the most striking things in his viceroyalty is the internal activity that has been carried on simultaneously with the maintenance of a watchful and comprehensive foreign policy.

The "Times" concludes that in the light of what has happened it is wiser for Viceroys not to extend the ordinary term of office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 22 Aug,

Telegrams are pouring into Simla expressive of sympathy which is felt with Lord Curzon. The following letter has been addressed by the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy: "On behalf of the Committee and members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce I am directed to ask you to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy their sincere regret that circumstances should have arisen which have led to his Excellency's resignation and to express their grateful thanks for the signal service which his Excellency has rendered to the country generally and to its commerce and industry in particular."

The following has been addressed by the Master, Calcutta Trades Association, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"The Master and Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association desire respectfully to tender their expression of sympathy with his Excellency in the circumstances which have rendered his resignation inevitable, and of regret that so brilliant a viceroyalty should have closed, and of congratulations on the statesmanly ability, and courage which have signalised his Excellency's defence of the constitutional principles."

DELIGHT OF THE BENGALIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

A very large meeting was held last evening, in College Square in consequence of the news that had arrived during the day of Lord Curzon's resignation. Patriotic speeches by well-known Bengalis, songs by bands of students with a display of chirags, illuminations and bomb-firing were prominent features of the meeting.

The speeches all went to prove the fact that the change in the Government is popular and the crowd expressed its feelings in an unmistakably delighted fashion.

INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

All the Calcutta papers comment to-day on Lord Curzon's resignation.

The 'Englishman" says the general feeling of pity and sympathy will be heightened by the knowledge that throughout this ignoble and protracted crisis the Viceroy's health has been exceptionally feeble. It blames Mr. Balfour and says: "We are witnessing a tragedy of a sorry close, so far as India is concerned, of a brilliant career." In "Englishman's" opinion, Lord Curzon should have resigned two months ago.

The "Statesman" says whatever view may be taken of Lord Curzon and his work in India there will, we are assured, be almost complete unanimity among all classes of community upon one point, namely, that the present ending of so distinguished a viceroyalty is little less than a tragedy. It regrets that Lord Curzon, who was prevented from going out upon the vital constitutional principle should, now by irony of circumstance, be driven to resign upon a matter of minor significance.

The "Indian Daily News" has an exceedingly bitter and contemptuous article and along with the Bengalee papers joins in a chorus of rejoicing over the event.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "Indu Prakash" says regarding Lord Curzon's resignation: Sorry indeed, will all India be at what must be described as a very distressful termination of the controversy over the Military Administration system of India. Whatever opinions might be held on the general merits of Lord Curzon's administration, India recognised full well that in this controversy, Lord Curzon was fighting India's battle and doing all he could to prevent the inauguration of a system under which the finances of the country would be placed entirely at the mercy of a military autocrat armed with extensive powers, and under which the principle of a due subordination of the Military to the Chief Executive power would be most effectively power trampelled under foot. We now know how heroic how prolonged and how tenacious a struggle Lord Curzon has had to wage, and we are fully prepared to accept his declaration that if anything induced him to undergo this trial and try to bring about at least a working compromise, it was a high sense of duty and a genuine regard for the interests of the Empire in general and India in particular.

Mr. Brodrick and the Ministry not only proposed to let the Viceroy have no voice in the choice, but asked him to consult Lord Kitchener to name the man who was to be a counterpoise against him!!! It is clear thus that it is the Ministry that has deliberately driven Lord Curzon into despair and left him no alternative but that of resignation. Their action shows that they intend practically to inaugurate the system originally recommended by Lord Kitchener. They have sacrificed the Viceroy for that purpose. And we have the spectacle of their sacrificing entirely the interests of India too and making a great constitutional innovation in spite of the unanimous opposition of the Government of India and its people, without giving the slightest opportunity to Parliament even to express its views. And the actuating motive of the Ministry is none higher than serving party interest by pandering to the hero-worship of Lord Kitchener which is at present the most characteristic feature of the rampante imperialistic phase of the day. Thrice better a repressive Lord Curzon than the tyranny of a weak and tottering Ministry endeavouring to steady itself by a sacrifice of the best interests of this country at the all-consuming altar of militarism.

The "Jame-e-Jamshed" states:—Fallen at last the country's worst fears have been realized. The great Viceroy has fallen apparently a victim to intrigues in high places, the mysterious under currents of which it is not easy too fathom at this moment. What the public is permitted to know to-day is that Lord Curzon has been driven from office, virtually for refusing to betray the great trust reposed in him of safeguarding the interests of the Indian people, and refusing to be a party to a policy the ultimate effect of which is calculated to be no other than handing over this vast, but helpless Dependency to the mercies of one of the most insidious systems of military despotism ever devised for the Government of a civilized country. If the Cabinet have betrayed the faith reposed in them by sanctioning such an un-British policy, they have betrayed it more greatly by their devices to cover and hide the real nature of that policy and to mislead the public as to its real aims and purpose. They tried to give a different aspect to the nature of the policy they had sanctioned in order to please Lord Kitchener. But they have not been able to play the game of pleasing and deluding both the parties long.

CRICKET.

The following team will represent the Bombay Gymkhana in the match to-day against the Byculla Club:—P. M. D. Sanderson, S. N. Powell, M. E. Nigel Jones, D. F. Vines, J. C. O. Kiddle, T. F. Lanyon, E. Priestley, Capt. E. L. Vans-Agnew, M. N Hogg, C. S. Stileman, F. Comber.

LORD KITCHENER ON MUSKETRY TRAINING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA. Aug. 22.

A long Circular memorandum under the signature of the Adjutant General in India is published by order of the Commander-in-Chief on musketry training of troops in India for 1904-05. It has been sent to the Lieut-Generals of Commands.

The Circular begins: "Range practice.—His Excellency is pleased to find that an improvement in actual shooting has been made, as much interest as ever is still taken musketry training and the general result is satisfactory. Good, however, as the results are, the Army is still far from perfect. There are still considerable proportion of indifferent and bad shots to be worked up to a fair standard in individual range proficiency and there are many details in which what is called 'practical musketry' that is off the range firing may be improved. Officers and non-commissioned officers have much improved in their ability to instruct and command their units and the good results obtained prove that this is the case. Nearly all non-commissioned officers are good shots. A few years ago officers were not as a body good. As in everything else example is all important and no regimental officer can hope to get his unit to shoot well unless he is a good shot himself; a bad shot now-a-days is happily rarely seen. Most officers are good and many of them brilliant as regards range practice. No comparison can be made with the last year's performances as the courses have been altered and made more difficult. Nor can any comparison be made between British and Indian troops, as they do not fire the same courses and are classified under different rules. In some regiments the general standard of efficiency has reached a high level and there has been a marked decrease in the number of 2nd and 3rd class shots. The improvement in range practice of cavalry, both British and Indian, strikes his Excellency as being worthy of note."

The Circular then deals with the performances of British cavalry and infantry in which there are respectively 36 and 29 per cent. of marksmen, the native troops, containing 11 per cent in cavalry, 11 per cent in Sappers, and 1 per cent. in infantry. It names a number of irregularities which should be avoided and states that his Excellency is not at all satisfied that the percentages and the figures of merit credited to regiments are always accurate. Much of the matter is technical, but it will be found of the utmost interest to the Army at large, as it deals with range practice, field firing, entrenching, tools, maxims and range firing in an exhaustive manner.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

ATTACK BY PATHANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Another outrage on the Frontier is reported. A band of fifteen armed Pathans attacked a gang of railway workmen at Gulistan, Pishin, last Tuesday, wounding two laborers and, it is said, kidnapping two others.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL SOIREE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

The annual "At Home" of the members of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association was held this evening at the Council Hall where a large number of ladies and gentlemen, European, Parsi and Hindu, were assembled in response to the invitation of the members. A very pleasant evening was spent by all. Mrs. H. S. Lawrence as Secretary of the Association spared no efforts to make the occasion one to be remembered and she was materially assisted in her work by Khan Sahab D. D. Bootee. The guests were treated to some exquisite vocal and instrumental music, the chief contributor to this enjoyable part of the proceedings being Captain Street who sang a variety of songs. Miss Meher Dustur gave a pretty but difficult and well arranged violin solo. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert delighted the Company with flats and piano accompaniment. Miss Down distinguished herself in a charming song and Miss Muir Mackenzie in a violin solo with piano accompaniment. Mr. Nathekar excelled in native music. While the entertainment was in progress and the guests were happy in each other's society, his Excellency the Governor drove up in his beautiful Cadillac motor-car, the only one of its kind in Poona, accompanied by Mrs. Du Boulay and Captain Greig A. D. C.

His Excellency was received by Mrs. Lawrence and Khan Saheb D. D. Bootee and conducted to the Hall where the ladies in groups looked bright and picturesque in their lovely costumes. Lord Lamington remained for about an hour listening to music and making himself sociable to all the members and their friends. Finally the gathering adjourned to the refreshment buffet. A striking and pleasant feature of the assembly was the group of native officers of the 107th Pioneers and Sappers and Miners at one end of the Hall with their breasts covered with decorations and resplendent in scarlet and gold. They were deservedly much admired.

MR. AND MRS. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 22.

The bulletin issued this morning, regarding the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie says that he passed a fairly good night, and is steadily improving. Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie passed a quiet night. Her condition is otherwise unchanged.

THE ROYAL VISIT FUND.

FOLLOWING on the handsome donation of three lakhs of rupees which we have already recorded, Mr. Sassoon J. David the Sheriff of Bombay has promised Rs. 15,000 to the Museum fund and Rs. 5,000 to the Celebration fund. This is not all however, as Mr. David is also presenting to the city a statue of the Prince of Wales which will cost over a lakh of rupees. This greatly helps the fund of itself, but should do much towards setting an example of loyalty to other gentlemen in in the city who have not yet made their donation.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Aug. 21.

Showers of rain fall at Ranpur and Kundli, amounting to 1·59". It also rained at Chuda-Limbdi-Botad on one side, and at Chital Jetalser, and Porbander on the other.

A cricket match was played between the Baroda team and the Bhownagar Collegians to-day, in which the former were defeated by the latter by 143 runs. The bowling of the Collegians was very effective. In the second innings, the Baroda team could score 44 only.

IN commemoration of his Headmastership of Eton, Dr. Warre has presented to all the boys a photograph of himself in his robes, with his autograph at the foot. Each recipient in return has given his signed photograph; these will be bound in a handsome volume and retained by the retiring Headmaster as a souvenir of Eton.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

SITUATION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS TO QUIT.

London, Aug. 7.—Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has notified the Powers that all commercial agents at Vladivostock who are foreigners have been ordered to quit the port. Some are being permitted to reside at Kharborvsk, an important inland town at the confluence of the Ussuri and Sungari Rivers, but only as private persons, without the privileges enjoyed in their official capacity.

AMERICANS FOR PEACE.

London, August 7th.—Mr. G. W. Smalley "The Times'" correspondent at New York, says: *If* president Roosevelt's hopes, unlike others, are not high, I am inclined to think he knows Japan's terms, which is possibly one of the reasons of his being less sanguine. Mr. Smalley adds the overwhelming sentiment of Americans is for peace but confidence in a settlement is daily diminishing.

M. Sato, one of the Japanese Plenipotentiaries, declares that the prospects of peace are not bright, and M. Briantchaninoff, reflecting the views of M. de Witte's entourage, scouts the notion of an indemnity or the surrender of Shaghalien.

IN NORTHERN KOREA.

EARLY BATTLE INEVITABLE.

London, Aug. 5.—Tokio reports that the advance guards of the opposing armies to the south of the Tumen River, in Northern Korea, are within rifle range of each other. An early battle is inevitable.

POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM SAGHALIEN.

London, Aug. 6.—It is stated at Washington that the Japanese will allow the Russian political prisoners in exile on the Island of Siberia to emigrate to foreign countries, if they so desire.

WAR LOSSES: BIG FIGURES.

London, Aug. 7.—The "Times'" correspondent at Tokio states that the Japanese killed and wounded up to June last numbered 166,000, and that Russia admits her losses at 320,000, apart from disease. Russia has lost in warships a tonnage of 346,388, whereas Japan's navy has to-day a tonnage of 25,435 in excess of that which she possessed when the war began.

THE PROJECTED NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

London, Aug. 7.—Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the general discussion by the Council of the Empire on the subject of the franchise in connection with the projected National Assembly was concluded at Peterhof yesterday. The liberal tendencies of the majority—with which the Czar was compelled to accord—were, according to the same correspondent, further emphasised during the discussion of this phase of reform. The "Viedomosti," a Moscow reactionary journal, accuses the Government of fatal vacillation and of tampering with Russia's destiny.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

BITTER ANGLOPHOBE ARTICLE.

London, August 7th.—"Der Reichbote," a Berlin journal, publishes an extraordinarily bitter Anglophobe article, which freely discusses the prospect of war between Germany and England.—Australian paper.

MOROCCO.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

London, August 7th.—Prince von Buslow, the German Chancellor, has assured M. Rouvier, the French Premier, that Germany pending the meeting of the forthcoming international conference, will neither press for nor conclude any arrangement for administrative or economic concessions in Morocco.

Herr Von Tattenbach, the German Envoy in Morocco, has been instructed neither to propose nor discuss concessions or loans and to refuse any concessions which may be offered.

WAR STORES SCANDAL ADJOURNED.

LORD MILNER GIVES EVIDENCE.

London, Aug. 5.—The War Stores Commission has adjourned till October. The witnesses so far examined include Mr, Arnold-Foster, Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Carl Meyer. The latter stated that Sir William Butler's committee had confused him with Mr. H. J. Meyer. He had never had a shilling personal interest in the contracts. Lord Milner also gave evidence. He said that Sir Wm. Butler's committees suggested policy of handing over to the repatriation department the whole surplus stock at a joint valuation was perfectly impracticable.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

London, Aug. 3.—Owing to the outbreak of yellow fever at New Orleans the adjoining States of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas have sent troops to patrol the borders of Louisiana to prevent fugitives crossing from the infected districts. The inhabitants of Lousiana threaten reprisals.

475 CASES, 89 DEATHS.

London, Aug. 6.—Since the present outbreak of yellow fever at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana (U. S. A.), 475 cases have been reported of which 89 have proved fatal. The surgeon of the marine hospital states that at least forty more surgeons are needed.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, Aug. 19.

WE have fortunately had some smart showers of rain during the last few days which have allayed all fears of famine and short or poor crops of rice, which is our staple food.

It is rumoured that the Chief Secretary to Government who is now Acting Governor-General, retires shortly to Europe owing to indifferent health.

General Frederico Assa, the Director of Public Works, has sent in his resignation of the office which he has held very creditably for the last twenty-five years; it is not yet known who will be his successor, although the general impression is that he will be succeeded by Captain Norton dos Mattos who is now Chief of the Hydraulic and Survey Branches.

This would be an excellent opportunity for coupling the post of Director of Railway with that of the Public Works and thus effect a large saving to the Treasury.

The Archbishop Patriarch has considerably improved in health, and has been making several ordinations in the Rachol Seminary.

Our new Governor-General, Colonel Novaes of the Artillery, is expected from Lisbon about the end of next month. He made an excellent Governor at Cabo Verde and Macao, and is said to be a very religious man and a first class administrator.

The sea is comparatively calm and pattimars will begin to enter the harbour by the end of this month. Great efforts are being made by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to attract traffic to Marmugao Harbour, which is being improved in every respect.

ANOTHER art-world treasure has been found in the shape of a Rembrandt described by experts as "unquestionably authentic," and probably worth several thousand pounds. The present owner purchased the picture for a mere song, entirely on account of its beauty. It is now found to be a portrait by Rembrandt of the beautiful Saskia Van Uylenburg, who became the wife of the famous artist.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Last evening a meeting of Fellows of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

DISPENSING WITH TERMS.

The Senate considered an application from Miss Manoramabai Medhavi, who holds an academic diploma from the University of the State of New York, for permission to appear at the Previous Examination without keeping terms at a recognised college.

Principal W. H. Sharp proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, Miss Medhavi be admitted to the Previous Examination without passing the Matriculation Examination and without keeping terms at a recognised college. Mr. Sharp said Miss Medhavi had studied for some years in America and had submitted a number of certificates from the University of New York showing that she had successfully passed in several subjects. Mr. Sharp observed that if the subjects, which had been enumerated, were put together they were more than the subjects which were required at the Matriculation and Previous examinations.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad pointed out that Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act which had been invoked for giving exemption to Miss Medhavi, gave no power to the Senate to exempt any candidate from any examination. Under that section they could only exempt candidates from attendance at college. There might be some other way of meeting the difficulty, and he moved an amendment that the Syndicate be asked to review their decision.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. Setlur pointed out that so far as the rule stood there was nothing in the regulations to prevent the lady from appearing in the Previous Examination, but there was a rule in the regulations which prevented her from taking a degree unless she passed the Matriculation examination. It would be, therefore, necessary for the lady to consider the point.

Principal Sharp was also in favour of referring the matter back to the Syndicate.

The amendment was carried.

A REGULATION IN MEDICINE.

The Senate next considered the desirability of of revising the N. B. to Regulation 40 in Medicine so as to make it applicable to candidates who have passed the M. A. Examination in Natural Science. The N. B. is as follows: "The candidate who has passed the examination for the degree of B. Sc. in Zoology shall be exempted from the examination in Comparative Anatomy for the degree of Doctor of Medicine."

The Rev. Father Dreckmann moved that as recommended by the Syndicate the words "or the examination for the degree of M. A. in Natural Science" be added after the word "Zoology" in the N. B. to Regulation 40 in Medicine.

Principal G. S. Rao seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

A SILVER FOR A GOLD MEDAL.

The next subject considered by the Senate was as to the desirability of substituting a silver medal for the Lady Reay gold Medal and awarding it every year instead of every third year as at present.

Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman proposed that as recommended by the Senate the words "A Silver Medal to be entitled 'The Lady Reay Silver Medal' shall be awarded annually" be substituted for the words "A gold medal, to be entitled 'The Lady Reay Gold Medal' shall be awarded once in every three years" in regulation (1) of the Lady Reay Gold Medal regulations.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

THE SINCLAIR PRIZE.

Consideration was then given to the subject of transferring to the University of Allahabad the Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,760 held by the Bombay University in connection with the Sinclair Prize Endowment, the province of Berar having been defined by the Governor-General in Council under section 27 of the Indian Universities Act as appertaining to the territorial limits of the former University.

The Rev. Father Drechmann moved that the Senate was prepared to hand over the amount in question to the authorities of the Allahabad University on the latter taking necessary legal steps to authorise the Bombay Senate to do so.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

LOCAL MAHOMEDAN CRICKETERS.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT THIS SEASON.

WE have had occasion several times this season to draw attention to the great progress made in the game by the Islam Gymkhana cricketers who at the present time can place an eleven in the field equal at all points of the game to the strongest teams in Bombay. Their record up to date, which is one to be proud of, is worth reviewing. Besides inflicting a severe defeat on the Bombay Gymkhana in the return fixture and having the best of the drawn game in the first match, they obtained a very creditable victory over the Parsee Gymkhana who, with the exception of the Kangas, had their full team. Another memorable victory this season was that by a Mahomedan eleven against the Poona Gymkhana at Poona, the former team including eight members of the Islam Gymkhana. All these victories, however, have not the same intrinsic value that the drawn game against the powerful Elphinstone Club eleven last Sunday has, and no performance of the Islam Gymkhana this season has brought them greater credit or has more clearly shown the extent of the all round improvement in their cricket. The Elphinstone C. C. eleven included Meherhomji, Daruwalla, Raja, R. Mody, Driver, and Omrigar, all of whom have represented the Parsees against the Presidency, and three or four of whom will probably do so again this year. The Islam Gymkhana batting first made 59. The Elphinstone C. C. replied with 62. In their second innings the Islam Gymkhana compiled 105 for 7 wickets and declared their innings closed, leaving their opponents with a full hour to play. The latter who required 103 to win had lost 3 wickets for 35 runs when stumps were drawn and, if anything, had the worst of the draw. What made the display of the Islam Gymkhana all the more praiseworthy was the fact that Syed Ahmed, Patel, and Nansy, three of their best batsmen, were unable to play.

It is with very great pleasure that we record this recent promising performance of the Islamites, and we see no reason why local Mahomedan cricketers should not look forward in the near future to a fixture with the Presidency, if they continue to show the same marked improvement in the game that they have shown this season. If the community as a whole would only show the same interest in the game that the Parsees and Hindus do and give it the same measure of support it would not be long before a representative local Mahomedan eleven could hold its own with any team in the country. As it is, considering the the small number of players they have to draw upon in comparison with other communities, they have made wonderful progress in the game.

MAZAGON DE LIMA STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wonder when this road is going to be improved and widened, the traffic is so great that pedestrians run the risk of falling into the side gutters when carts are moving about to and fro with cotton timber, coals &c. While the Municipality and Improvement Trust are doing their best to widen roads in several parts of Bombay it is strange that little or no attention is paid to Mazagon roads and no effort made to put up the long talked about over bridge, and carrying the Tram cars from Warree Bunder to Mazagon and Sewree, for which purpose, several properties were taken up five years ago by the Municipality. It is a downright shame that so little attention is paid to the wants of the residents at Mazagon and those having to use the roads leading to Prince's and Victoria Docks, as well as the P. and O. Docks.

While on this subject I would also draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the large number of trees over-hanging the streets from Mazagon Castle to the P. and O. Docks, which are a nuisance to owners of carriages crossing this important street. It is said that one of the causes of fever in Matasau and Mount Road is the large number of trees existing in the gardens and on the sides of the Mazagon roads.—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Solomon's "Judas."

RECORDS IN THE SALE-ROOM.

THE THEATRICAL CORNER.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

THE approaching close of the London season being coincident with the suspension of the sale business at Christie's admittedly the premier auction mart of the world, a brief retrospect of the doings in the galleries in King-street, St. James's, may be instructive. A year ago, as to-day, the galleries in King-street, St. James's, ceased all at once to be the afternoon resort of the fashionable throngs, who mingled their opinions with those of the business experts with surer judgment and knowledge. Since then many remarkable things have happened, especially during the spring and summer months of the present year. The brief season following the long autumn interregnum of last year, nevertheless, furnished one or two notable incidents. There was, for instance, the sensation of the Romney portrait, which had been hidden, rolled up, for generations in a Whitehaven lumber-room, had then adorned the bar parlour of an inn all unappreciated, and finally was brought on spec. to Christie's, and was bought for 6,500 guineas by Messrs. Agnew. Another sale about this time was typical of what proved to be the general tendency of modern connoisseurs to place upon certain works by recognised masters a value which a generation or more ago would have been deemed the height of folly. At the Lawrie sale in January of this year one of the works was Rembrandt's Evangelist, which was sold for 20 guineas in 1854, and now fetched 2,100 guineas.

A whole series of staggering prices subsequently gave plenty of material for the art gossip of both connoisseurs and amateurs, and even provided the general public with food for reflection. A small group of distinguished dealers engaged during the late season in a succession of auction-room duels more strenuous than had been witnessed for some years. Among them was Mr. Duveen, who in February, was so determined to secure a small rock crystal Elizabethan ewer, 6 1/2 inches high, found in Beaudesert, Staffordshire, when the effects of the late Marquis of Anglesey were being collected for auction, that he gave no less than 4,000 gs. for it. That was the first great price of the present year; and the same Bond-street firm gave the last of the mammoth bids of the season, viz., 17,000 gs. for Vandyck's two magnificent portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, included among the seventeen pictures, which belonged to the late Louisa, Lady Ashburton, and realised in all £30,397 10s. The enormous prices paid for porcelain formed one of the features of the season. When Mr. Partridge in April paid 4,000 gs. for a Sevres vase, 16 3-4 inches high, painted by Dodin, it was thought that if such a price could be paid for such a piece of porcelain then some of the celebrated products of the Sevres craftsmen must be worth fabulous sums. The porcelain sensation of the year, however, concerned a certain old blue Nankin jar with a hawthorn pattern 10 1/4 inches high, which appeared in the Louis Huth collection, dispersed in June. The last stage of the bidding was a battle royal between Mr. Duveen and Mr. Partridge, but the former withdrew at his penultimate bid, and the jar—which was sold in Bristol in the sixties for 12s. 6d.—was knocked down to the latter for the amazing sum of 5,900 gs. The next highest price recorded in this exquisite collection of porcelain was 2,700 gs., paid by Mr. Duveen for a pair of beakers.

Messrs. Agnew's next exhibition will come as a considerable surprise to those acquainted with the policy of the individual London galleries. Instead of their usual catholic display of works by dead painters and restricted show of works by popular Academicians, the collection will consist of a number of pictures by members of the New English Art Club, the International Society, and the Royal Scottish Academy, and of the Glasgow group. In a way this is quite an important event, showing even more clearly than the Chantrey Bequest inquiry how far comfortable artistic opinion has veered round in the last few years. The idea of Mr. Steer, Mr. Strang, Mr. Rothenstein, and, possibly, Mr. John appearing during their own lifetime on the walls of Messrs. Agnew is one that most of us cannot easily grasp at once. Messrs. Tooth gave us some surprise when they went so far as to admit Mr. Fritz Thaulow and Mr. Whistler into what had reason to be considered one of the Academy's securest strongholds, but then Mr. Whistler had become a classic and Mr. Thaulow an Academy exhibitor. Messrs. Agnew, with characteristic resolution, have, in a manner of speaking, taken the secessionists to their heart, for I believe they are commissioning the pictures. The exhibition will probably furnish an important date to the future historian of our art politics.

The Modern Gallery has secured a successor to the Winking Christ which drew all London to the Dore Gallery two years ago. The present picture, "The Conscience of Judas," is by the same artist, Mr. Herman Solomon, who painted the Christus; and he has again succeeded in giving the curious illusion of the opening and closing of the eyes and change of expression. Judas is represented counting the thirty pieces of silver, the price of betrayal. His eyes are downcast and he holds the last piece lovingly between his finger and thumb before dropping it into the bag, but as one looks at the picture the eyes are raised, the avaricious gloating contentment of the face is gone and the eyes look out in wild terror as the voice of conscience bids him go hang himself. Then gradually the abject fear passes away, the face relaxes and the eyes fall once more to the contemplation of the beloved coins. The effect is certainly most curious and remarkable and, whatever trickery produces it is exceedingly clever. One satisfactory point about The Conscience of Judas is that it is far better painted than its predecessor Christus, and therefore merits more serious consideration as a work of art, apart from the question of optical illusion. In the outer room at the Modern Gallery are a number of water-colours, by Miss Warren, dealing with English cathedrals, which are unusually well drawn and clever in the rendering of effects of light and atmosphere.

Additional interest has just been given to the treasures at Leighton House by an exhibition, to which art lovers are indebted to Mrs. Russell Barrington, of a few works by the late G. F. Watts which have not hitherto been publicly shown. The Symbolistic style of the artist and his gifts in portraiture are both worthily represented. To the former belongs "Humanity in the Lap of Earth," which shows us the sad figure of a woman with downcast eyes contrasting with the look of wonder in the face of the child. There is also a study in fresco of the figure for "Chaos"—a picture of remarkable strength and power, and in miniature on ivory there is a striking group of heads of half a dozen men, women, and children of various nationalities. The portraits are those of the late Hon. W. O. Stanley, Mrs. Hugh Smith, and Sir Baldwin Leighton, as well as others already exhibited, including that of Miss M. Kirkpatrick Brunton, painted as long ago as 1842. This Watts collection is specially arranged in the large studio, which contains Lord Leighton's unfinished study for "Clytie," and from the windows of which may be seen the garden of the house in which Watts himself lived. There is also specially exhibited a series of views by Leo de Littrow, a lady whom Mrs. Russell Barrington discovered in the course of her travels in Dalmatia and Istria. The views are in oil and tempera, and are remarkable for their vivid colour.

"Of the making of books there is no end." The same wise saying attaches to that new and wonderful race, the voice-producers. Vaccai's "Practical School of Italian Singing" is now issued published in London by Ascherberg, and re-edited by August Iffert. The purpose of the "Practical Singing School" is carefully explained. "There can be no doubt," it says "that the Italian method of singing is the one with which the pupil should begin, if he wishes to sing well; for if he can sing Italian,

will be easy for him to sing in all other languages." Now that, we venture to think, is something of an exaggeration. For it is surely notorious that Italian singers, trained in the old school, find extreme difficulty in singing the Tutonic languages. Everybody remembers the case of a magnificent and splendid singers, who was quite at sea, when she attempted the part of Brunnhilde in "Die Walkure." Vaccai, however, is persuaded of the capacity in the voice-production line, for he assures us that he feels "certain that this work will prove very useful not only to amateurs, but also to those who intend to make singing their profession." It is to be hoped that his prophecy will be fulfilled.

In connection with the rumours of the latest attempt to capture the London stage—for that is how the critics of the American Trust describe its object—a good deal has been said by well-informed persons, Mr. George Edwardes among them, on the difficult question of the salaries demanded by actors and actresses; and it has been noted that one of the most dangerous proceedings of the Trust will be its attempted purchase of our players by offering them still larger salaries than they already receive from their London employers. And yet such a policy would appear to be, but short-sighted commerce. The present scale of pay has handicapped English managers; to advance it would hardly benefit their rivals. A pay-sheet of £1,000 a week means a big drain even on the busiest box office; and when rent, rates, lighting, and the innumerable others expenses of a West-end playhouse are considered, it will be seen that, even in London, with its big theatres and high-priced seats, only a very exceptional success could bear such a strain upon its gross receipts and leave a margin of profit. Another view of the matter is that no actor, however able, should, on the face of it, be worth a salary equal to that of the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, or a Bishop with the cares of a big See in his hands. Yet it is not uncommon to hear of a popular comedian being engaged for this or that theatre at a salary of £300 a week. The actor's answer is: But we don't draw that salary all the year round. Even those at the top of the ladder are often out of active employment; while some thousands of less fortunate members of the profession only have an average of a few months' work in the year. To that it may be suggested that many men and women, foolish souls, are drawn to the stage by the stories of the salaries it offers; and that if this matter were arranged upon what one cannot, but feel would be a more sensible commercial basis, and something of a return made to the lower scale of thirty years ago, the stage would be better for it in every way.

A Shakespearean performance by an educated man will always be one of the most interesting things set before an English audience and Mr. Bourchier's view of Shylock is sure to lead to discussion. He will keep his secret until the curtain rises upon his performance, but in the meanwhile the public are wondering whether he will give us the semi-comic, wholly grotesque Jew, which was popular down to the time of Macklin, who first appeared in it more than 160 years ago, or the nobler figure which Edmund Kean was the first to present 90 years ago, and which in our own time received its supreme embodiment at the Lyceum. In these days of the cult of the "sympathetic" the probability is that Mr. Bourchier will lean towards the popular conception of the Jew, as one more sinned against than sinning, and the victim, up to a certain point, of a downright quibble, and finally of a conspiracy rendering his conviction a matter of doubtful propriety. Mr. Tree will also give us his Shylock, and probably there will be others. Last season the stage was black with Hamlets. Next season it promises to be grey with Shylocks.

A NEW IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading of the resignation of Lord Curzon and its acceptance by His Gracious Majesty the Emperor Edward and the various names of persons that have been proposed to succeed to the Viceroyalty it occured to me native gentlemen who not only stand high in the opinion of the educated natives, but in also that of the Anglo Indians be not proproposed to the Viceregal chair. The names of the four gentlemen known throughout India every son of India shall be glad to propose.

The first and foremost of these is the Parliamentary member for India the great and renowned Dadabhay Naoroji; the second the president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the Honourable Sir Pherozshaha Metha the third in the list stands Sir Gokuldas Harkisondas Parakh who is called the Father of Gujrat, the fourth and the last but not the least is the Hon. Justice of the High Court of Bombay Mr. Badrudin Tayabji. Among all these four, the man whom every Indian would be glad to propose is Pherozshah Metha, the lion among politicians. If two Indian gentlemen can be members for Parliament I do not see why one may not be a Viceroy of India and if this should occour it would not only conduce to the welfare of India but also to that of England by strengthing the ties which bind the two countries. —Yours, etc,

JEHANGIR EDULJI BURJORJI VATCHA.

N. B. Lord Minto has been appointed as Governor General of India vice Lord Curzon resigned The appointment has however been filled up now, But is is most desirable that a selection should be made from the Natives.

MIDSUMMER BRIGHTON.

(Concluded from page 4.)

When the weather is fine, and the nights warm, he craves of an evening for some open air entertainment, where he is likely to meet friends and acquaintances without being jostled, for even the most spacious lounge of the grandest of hotels is apt to pall when the inclination of natural man and woman is to be out of doors. Brighton has, in this respect, nothing to offer. The piers, during the summer, are from dawn to midnight the inalienable property of the tripper. Preston Park is too remote. There remains that amazing mayonnaise of mosques that attests to the taste of the Regency. At first sight the Pavilion may seem to meet these requirements. It is central; it is surrounded by gardens that have their possibilities; and in the event of wet weather its curiously bedizened public rooms are sufficientlys spacions to accommodate large numbers without overcrowding. But the Pavilion, again, is abandoned to the tripper, who divest good music of all enjoyment by overcrowding. To attract its habitue during the summermonths Brighton lacks a semi-public social centre, such as is furnished by the Casino or the Kursaasal in Continental pleasure resorts. Abroad they have found the means of preventing these places from being swamped by the tripper and excursionist, without offending any one's susceptibilities. There seems no reason why there should not be room for both the tripper and the anti-tripper at Brighton during the summer; but as things are at present, one party has thingstoo overpoweringly its own way.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	2	2	2)
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total...	2	4	08
Total plague deaths to date...	304.445	259.371	
Same date last year	7	8	100

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held in their offices, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

SION-MATUNGA SCHEME.

The Board considered the report of the Improvement Committee, No. 3 dated the 23rd June last, regarding Sion-Matunga Scheme, The Committee in the course of their report stated as follows:—

We observe that in October 1899 the Board in adopting the report of this Committee, dated 16th September 1899, passed a Resolution recording their opinion that, for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the City, it is expedient to form new and alter existing Streets. Notices to individuals were served in respect of 1,905 separately assessed properties. The number of notices served was 892 and the replies were as follows:—Dissents, 466; assents, 18; no replies, 1427; total 1,905.

We observe that a memorial was submitted to Government by the land-owners, rate-payers and residents of F and G Wards in respect of this Scheme and Scheme V, detailing the various objections they had to the execution of the Schemes, and that this has been reported on by the Chairman of the Board under his letter dated, 3rd August 1900. The Scheme was not submitted to Government for sanction after the formalities required by the Act had been complied with, owing to the fact that it was found necessary to revise the Scheme and later on certain alterations were necessitated by the alignment of the Bombay Harbour Branch Railway which will pass through the eastern portion of this Scheme. We have now considered the revised plan, and estimates amounting to Rs. 62 01,132 submitted by the Trust Engineer. We observe that the estimates make no provision for Railway Crossings, and in this connection we attach a copy of the proceedings of an informal conference held at the G. I. P. Railway Offices on 13th June 1905 to consider the question of the provision of bridges on G. I. P. Railway Main Line between Dadar and Sion as well as on the Harbour Branch and on the Mahim Loop connecting the Harbour Branch with the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It will be seen from this that the following bridges are considered necessary:—

Over G. I. P. Main Line.—(1) A combined road and railway bridge where the Mahim Loop crosses. (2) A road bridge at Road 18 just north of the proposed new station. (3) The widening of the existing bridge near Sion which has to be re-built.

Over the Harbour Branch Line.—(4) A bridge on Road No. 17.

Under the Mahim Loop Line.—(5) A bridge to carry the line over the proposed extension of the Vincent Road. As regards the allocation of cost of these bridges no suggestions have yet been made, but we beg to offer on this point the following remarks:—Bridge No. 1—As the triangular area, North of Dadar, lying between the G. I. P. Line, the B. B. & C. I. Line and the Mahim Loop Line, is proposed to be taken up for Railway purposes, the question of access to this area will mainly concern the Railway Company and we consider therefore that on part of the cost of this combined bridge or of the corresponding bridge over the B. B. & C. I. Line referred to in the informal meeting as Bridge No. 4 (which does not lie within this Scheme) should fall on the Trust.

Bridge No. 2.—This bridge will have to be built to span 4 lines of rail as the Line is proposed to be doubled. It is suggested by the informal meeting as more satisfactory than the two level-crossings proposed by the Trust engineer, and we agree in this. In this case we think that the cost might fairly be shared between the Trust and the Railway on the ground that the Trust could not now be called upon to pay for a larger bridge than is required for the existing two lines of rail, and that the Railway would have to extend this hereafter over the proposed two additional lines. As the full length of bridge would no doubt be built at once an equal division of the cost would be fair,

Bridge No. 3.—The existing bridge is very narrow and it will be necessary to rebuild it when the line is doubled. This is purely a Railway charge. Bridge No. 4.—The Trust Engineer had proposed two level-crossings in addition to this bridge, but we agree with the decision of the informal meeting that these may be omitted and that the proposed bridge on Road No. 17 should suffice. We consider that as the Line is not yet constructed and as it is incumbent on the Railway to provide reasonable facilities for crossing the incidence of the cost of this bridge should fall wholly on the Railway. Bridge No. 5.—The existing road from Matunga to Sion is only 40 ft. wide, but the Scheme provides for straightening this road and increasing its width to 160. On the present conditions the Railway would only have provided a 40 opening, but for the proposed road three spans of 40 will be necessary. We consider that the Trust may equitably contribute a proportion of the cost of this bridge.

On consideration of the above we are of opinion that a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 should be added to the estimates to provide for the Board's share of the cost of these bridges, which will increase the total estimate for the Scheme to Rs. 65,01,132. The area available for re-sale, after deducting that occupied by roads and parks, will be 1 218 877 square yards. It may here be mentioned that no account is taken of a considerable area of the Hill to the East of the proposed Colwada Station which will eventually be available for leasing as the material of the Hill will be utilized for filling the low lying areas and for building materials, and it will not be until the whole of the Scheme is completed that sites here will be available. The Engineers estimates their value at abouths. 10 lakhs, an amount which, if now taken into consideration will materially affect the financial prospects of the Scheme. We consider that Rs. 5 per square yard should be obtained on the average for the available area without difficulty and on this basis, neglecting the Hill sites as above, the result would work out on the rough system hitherto adopted to a loss of Rs. 4 00 747 thus:—Estimated cost of scheme Rs. 65,01,132 1,218 square yards at Rs. 5:—Rs 60,94,385 Loss. Rs. 4 03; 747.

This, if Rs. 10 lakhs be assumed for the Hill sites, would be converted into a profit of Rs. 5,93,253. As, however, the Scheme must take many years to carry out, it is more correct to reduce all debits and credits to present values, taking into consideration the probable receipts from increase in property taxes and the cost of maintaining, watering, cleansing and lighting the roads in prepurity under Section 73 of the Act, as well as the prime cost of a sewage installation, which will be a charge against the Scheme.

It will be seen that, neglecting the Hill sites the Scheme will, on the estimates, result in a financial loss of Rs. 3 09 919, but if the present value of the Hill sites, deferred for 18 years be considered, the result would be a slight profit or at least equilibrium while, as stated above we think it probable that savings may occur on the estimates for acquisition and filling.

We recognise that it has hitherto been expected that these Schemes in the North of the Island would not only be of the greatest benefit to the City but would materially assist the finance of the Board. The estimates before us, however show that, at least as far as Scheme VI is concerned, a very small profit is the most that can be expected unless higher values than Rs. 5 per square yard on the average are realized, on which we do not consider it prudent to count. The benefit to the City will, however, remain and we consider the development of this area to be a matter of such prime importance as regards the health of the City that in our opinion the Scheme should be undertaken even did it involve some financial loss. We, accordingly recommend that the Scheme, as submitted—with the addition of Rs. 3 lakhs to the estimate to provide for share of the bridges and with the modification as regards Railway Crossings as indicated—be approved and be submitted to Government for sanction.

The Report was adopted.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEMES.

The Board recorded Government resolution in the General Department, dated 3rd instant, according sanction to the excess expenditure of Rs 29,883 over the sanctioned estimate for the police accommodation scheme on the Wodehouse Road.

Government resolution dated the 11th instant sanctioning the revised estimate for the Agrepada Police Accommodation Scheme for Rs. 75,16 was also recorded.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. S. Rebsch dated the 2nd instant, forwarding the preliminary agreements with Messrs. R. W. Fisher and A. F. Henderson for appointment as Assistant Engineers of the Trustees.

It was resolved to appoint these two gentlemen as Assistant Engineers of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BENE-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji gave judgment in the suit in which Mahomed Kasam Dharamsi, a Khoja Mahomedan, claimed to recover money from Joseph Ezekiel and eight others, members of the Bene-Israel community of Bombay, under a mortgage deed dated 21st November 1863 in virtue of which Rs. 39,521 were advanced at 9 per cent. interest to the community on the security of certain premises and warehouses in Shamji Hosaji Street and Don Tad Street.

His lordship stated that the transaction between the parties commenced from the time money was borrowed in 1802 to purchase the place where the Jamatkhan now stands. This was done by Ezekiel Abraham Divekar as "Kamodan Mukadam," and Samuel Eliza as "Gubbay," of the Bene-Israels. Other sums were borrowed, and the amount claimed was reached inclusive of the interest that had become due. The actual consideration for the mortgage had not been disputed; but it was argued that the annual rents of Rs 1,500 and Rs 1,100 of the mortgaged properties being a fraud upon the equity of redemption, could not be enforced. It would be observed from the mortgage-deed itself that the mortgagee was to have the premises at the rent as specifically represented by the sums of Rs 1,600 and Rs 1,100; he was to hold them so long as the money was not paid. There was nothing to prevent the mortgagors from redeeming the property as soon as the principal and interest were paid the hold of the mortgagee on the peoperty fell to the ground. Therefore the Court could not hold as valid any objection based on the ground of a fraud on the equity of redemption or of its being an unconscionable bargain. The reason for this was that the mortgage-deed was executed with the perfect knowledge, consent and sanction of the community. There was no reason to suppose that it had been done behind the back and there was no evidence to show that the rents fixed were not fair. Even the names of the tenants had been mentioned in the deed. There was no doubt the rents at the present day were much higher; but this was not the criterion. The test was what was the rent then, namely, about thirty-nine years ago when the money was lent. Therefore, the conclusion was that the rents were neither unfair nor unconscionable; neither oppressive nor improper. The other objection was that leases could not be allowed to run for an indefinite period: certainly, for not more than twenty-one years. Now all this ado could have been put an end to by the payment of the principal and the interest the very next day. Another objection was that one of the transactions was with the brother of the Mukadam; but there could not be urged anything against it, so long as the provisions were perfectly legal and reasonable. The Court might look upon such documents with a suspicious eye, but nothing more. The transactions were perfectly known to the Jamat, and suspicion, if there was any, was entirely removed. The every mortgage deed stated on the face of it that it was executed with the consent of the community. This was not a public charitable property at all, as it had been sought to make out. It was rather of the nature of properties belonging to the Jamat or community, and used for the purposes of the community. It was not a trust-property. No doubt, there had been expressions used in regard to it which showed that the property belonged to the Synagogue; it was, therefore, dedicated to a charitable purpose; but such expressions were not to be taken as meaning anything more than the property which belonged to the people who went to worship and pray in the Synagogue; in other words to the Jamat. It was an after-thought on the part of the defence to make it out a charitable property, which could not be mortgaged. Even supposing it was a charitable property there was no reason why it could not be mortgaged with the consent of the Jamat. Ordinarily, such property was considered unalienable and not subject to long leases, but the assertion that a charitable property could not be alienated at all was one for which the Court was at a loss to find any authority. It was stated that such leases were not binding on the Advocate General, who, in virtue of his office, was Official Trustee of charitable funds and properties. There was nothing in the Law of Limitation to support this supposition; the authorities showed that it applied as much to the Advocate General and to the charitable properties as to others. If plaintiff was barred by limitation, the Advocate General would be no less barred from filing a suit. The question could not be raised now; he being barred and other people being barred from raising objection, the mortgage, and the leases under it, must stand good. Other objections having been referred to by the learned Judge, he continued that there was nothing to show that the mortgage was barred by the adverse possession of the prayer-hall by the sixth and the ninth defendants. Simple interest at nine per cent on the principal was allowed per annum. On the basis that the provisions of the mortgage-deed and agreement were valid, the matter was referred to the Commissioner of the Court to take accounts, in order to find out what was due to the mortgagee, for principal and interest, on the footing of the provisions contained in the deed, and after ascertaining the proper incomes and charges from the mortgagee, Defendants, other than the Advocate General should pay the plaintiff's costs. The rents of the properties to be taken by the Commissioner as Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,100 respectively per annum. Question as to whether the sale of the prayer-hall should be finally decreed should stand over until the accounts had been ascertained. Liberty to the mortgagee to tack on costs which he might be unable to recover.

CHARGE AGAINST A MAMLATDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Aug. 21.

To-day before Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara the case against Naro Bhaskar, Mamlatdar of Karad, Satara District and S. K. Shiralkar a Sowkar of Umraja, Satara District was commenced. Mr. Kirkpatrick with Mr. R.R. Kale appeared for the prosecution. The accused No. 2 was represensed by Mr. A. Branson assisted by Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, Agashe and Kaduskor, while accused No. 1 the Mamlatdar was represented by Messrs. P. P. Khare and Patankar. The Court was crowded.

Witness Sakaram Kusajee was called and said he was defendant in a suit brought by Vishnu; there was also another suit against him by Ganoo Bhiva. He heard of the plaints on the day on which they were lodged and went to Karad and enquired about the fact from Mr. Vittalpant Supankar, a pleader and took the advice of Vittalpant to resort to the way taken by the plaintiff, to pay money to Bala. One Aba told him, that he should pay money to the Mamlatdar to get success and told him to go to Shiralkar accused No. 2, who asked for Rs. 600 saying he would get the matter arranged by the Mamlatdar. Of the Rs. 600 one hundred was to be paid to accused No. 2 and Rs. 500 to the Mamlatdar. At a subsequent interview when the money had been paid, Aba and accused No. 2 told him that his business was settled. Later he went to accused No. 2 at Ural as he had heard that Rs. 400 more had been agreed to be paid to the Mamlatdar by Bala, and Vishnoo the plaintiff in the suit. He saw accused No. 2 and asked what was to be done. The man replied that unless he paid as much as the other party his work could not be done. Aba said that as he had been already involved he should pay the additional money. As he had no money with him he returned to Vadgaon. He had Rs. 350 in his house brought from Seerchand on personal security to buy bullocks. He took the money with him to Ural to make up the amount of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Mamlatdar through accused No 2 for the purposes of the suit. At the time he went to Ural accused No. 2 was not there. Next morning he went to Umraj and found him. Later on still he paid Rs. 350 to the 2nd accused telling him that he could not find any more until the sugarcane crop was reaped; to this accused No. 2 agreed and received Rs. 350. The case was then heard and decided by accused No 1 in his favour.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.

75TH BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

FRIDAY being the 75th Anniversary of the Birthday of H. Apostol M. Emperor Francis Joseph I, the whole day all Foreign Consular-flags were flying over the town of Bombay.

There was a reception at noon in the Austro Hungarian Consulate at which all distinguished Austro-Hungarian subjects and almost all foreign Representatives were present, amongst them being: Nouteddin Bey (Turkey), G. Gorio (Italy), Viscount de Wrem (Portugal), M. Goor (Belgium), J. G. Bendien (Netherlands), H. Martin (France) W. Th. Fee (U. S. A.), E. Hopman (Germany), Dr. G. Mayr, Mr. L. Fonda, Mr. T. Lehutart, Mr. G. Pitacco Mr. G. Marich and Mr. T. Ferraris.

In the evening a dinner at which attended 15 Austrians was given the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of the day by the Austro Hungarian Acting Consul. While the president proposed the health of His Majesty the Austrian hymn was played by the band.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE gift from the children of New Zealand to the battleship of that name has been placed on board that vessel, which has left Plymouth for Gibraltar to join the Atlantic Fleet. The ship's bell, which forms part of the trophy, will ultimately be placed on the half-deck. It is hung from a full sized bronze head of a Maori. A gunnery shield forms the other part of the gift, and is of solid silver mounted on oak, with the following inscription:—"Gunnery shield presented to H. M. S. "New Zealand" from the school children of her namesake colony." On this shield there are views of the four principal cities of the colony, the battleship "New Zealand" as she now is and a Maori war canoe of the earliest known type. In the centre is a gun-room scene, and the views are surrounded by a design of Maori war implements and colonial arms. This shield will be kept on the mess deck, enclosed in a glass case. In addition to these gifts the schoo children are giving an album with illuminated address, in which the records of the gunnery competitions can be kept, and the people of New Zealand are giving a sum of money which is to be invested so as to produce a sufficient sum annually to be awarded as gunnery prizes.

The Osborne College annual assault-at-arms was held on the recreation ground of the college, when a large number of people, totalling about a thousand, were present as guests of the officers. Princess Henry of Battenberg was among the Company, with Princess Ena, Prince Leopold, and Prince George (who is a cadet at the college), and at the close of the programme Princess Henry presented the prizes. The officers of the college acted as judges and stewards, and the proceedings were marked by great cordiality, and were thoroughly enjoyed by cadets and visitors alike. Last week, also the last Britannia assault at-arms was held and Captain Wemyss, the Superintendent of Cadets' Training Establishments, and Captain Goodenough, the future commander of the Britannia College, were present. A very fine display was given, showing that the gymnastic staff have worked well and hard, and there were a number of special displays, like those of Swedish drill, by the second term, club swinging by the third term, and vaulting horse exercises by a picked squad, which were excellently performed. The Hon. M.S. Goodenough distributed the prizes at the close of the proceedings.

In the absence of Lord Cawdor, who is still unwell Mr. E. G. Pretyman received a deputation at the Admiralty on Tuesday last, which came to urge that every consideration should be shown to the man who are being discharged from the dockyards at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham, owing to lack of work. The Parliamentary Secretary, in his reply to the deputation, said that in the past ten years, for various reasons, there had been an increase of approximately 13,000 men, who were employed at the Government establishments. The requirements which had led to those men being taken on had ceased, and with the best will in the world the Admiralty had nothing for the man to do. There were four principal reasons for the decrease of work. Firstly, vessels are now completed by the contractors before being delivered to the Government; the policy of maintaining obsolete ships on the active list had been abandoned; boilers which a few years back had always been in need of repair now work more satisfactorily, lastly the system of nucleus crews and the maintenance of all reserve ships continuously in commission had resulted in removing from dockyard charge a number of vessels which were formerly kept in a state of repair by the men employed at the yard. And Mr. Pretyman pointed out that the Admiralty were not the only employers of labour that had found it expedient to reduce their staff. All the yards on the Clyde are working short, and one firm has reduced its staff from 8,000 to 4,000. Mr. Pretymen promised, however, on behalf of the Admiralty that no discharges should take place during the winter.

The King's heart is always with his Army, and whatever may be its doubts and difficulties, the Army knows that his Majesty is its best friend. It is not without much significance at the present time that he has been displaying his keen and practical interest in military affairs, and his appreciation of the services of his soldiers. His visit to Bisley gave unbounded satisfaction to all who are interested in the famous meeting. As a young man the King was present when Queen Victoria inaugurated the Association by firing the first shot at Wimbledon, and he and our present Queen, as Prince and Princess of Wales fired the first shots at Bisley in 1890. His Majesty displayed the profoundest interest in the work at Bisley, and showed a thoroughness of appreciation that delighted everybody. He greeted competitors who came from nearly every part of the Empire, and had a gracious word for almost every prize winner. On the following Monday the whole of the pensioners from Chelsea Hospital as well as the members of the nursing staff were inspected by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. Ambulance wagons were provided for the crippled, and the veterans were warmly welcomed by their Majesties, who spoke kindly to each. It was a moving and pathetic scene and the fame thereof will go forth among the rank and file of the Army. Again his Majesty was with his soldiers and sailors on the Wednesday when he went to Chatham to unveil the Royal Engineers' South African Memorial Arch where a solemn and impressive scene was enacted, and to open the new Naval Hospital. These have been high and notable days for the King's forces, and they have been days long to be remembered. Few know what has been the happy influence of the King's personality in these troubles times of military upheaval.

The visit which his Majesty paid to Chatham to unveil the Royal Engineers South African memorial has given very great satisfaction to the distinguished technical corps. Its Royal Colonel-in-Chief has never failed to show his care for its interests or his appreciation of its services, though unfortunately at the present time the Corps of Royal Engineers is passing through a period of doubt and uncertainty. It is, however, a good sign that, as we recently stated, Sir Evelyn Wood is to preside over a War Office Committee appointed to consider the question of the suitability of Salisbury Plain as a station for the Royal Engineers, and likewise of the transfer of the School of Military Engineering from Chatham to Cooper's Hill. These questions should, therefore, be submitted to sound military criticism. The present Secretary of State for War has proved herself no friend to the Royal Engineers, and we wish the terms of reference to the committee might be sufficiently wide to include a consideration of the whole status and duties of the corps, and its relation to the other arms of the Service. The Royal Engineers were seized upon by Mr. Arnold-Forster and made the subject of reductions and, as yet, unexecuted threats for which so far no professional justification has been offered. The result has been discouragement and doubt, which have operated as unfavourably as they have done in the case of other branches of the Army. So far as the lessons of recent wars can be read—and South Africa was not at all typical—the services of the Royal Engineers will be as valuable as in any previous period of history, and the corps was certainly established and increased for excellent military reasons. Its officers do not like the proposals to uproot it from its old location and Sir Evelyn Wood's committee will, of course consider the objections. But even more important is it to consider and establish the corps upon proper and definite lines so that its officers may once and for all know what are their prospects and duties. The present state of affairs is peculiarly unsatisfactory.

We have already referred to the disbandment of the Royal Garrison Regiment, and to the difficulties in which the authorities have found themselves in regard to the disposal of the officers. It is stated that there is every desire to deal liberally with these gentlemen and that attention is being devoted to the rather delicate arrangements which are necessary in transferring them to other corps. No great difficulty has arisen in regard to the disposal of the subalterns but the arrangements necessary in the case of captains and field officers are not so easy. It is perhaps almost inevitable in such a case that some trouble should be found, and, as a matter of fact, dissatisfaction has resulted. In view of the shortage of officers in the cavalry it was desired by the authorities to appoint certain officers of the Royal Garrison Regiment to cavalry corps, and recently three captains were gazetted to three well-known cavalry regiments. In other words, they are transferred over the heads of subalterns who have spent five or six years in the cavalry and in these particular cases are keen and popular cavalry officers with war service to their credit. It is, we suppose inevitable that these officers should feel that they have been unfairly treated and should resent their injury done to them. On the other hand, if it be granted that Royal Garrison officers are thus to be transferred it is hard to see how they could all join other corps as subalterns. In short the difficulty seems to be inherent to the case. Several captains of the Royal Garrison Regiment have been appointed to the infantry of the Line. We can only hope that the War Office will find means of giving satisfaction to those officers whose prospects may suffer by these transfers. In times when the interests of officers have suffered so much this should be a matter of particular consideration. The transfer of many Lieutenants from the Royal Garrison Regiment to the line was notified in the Gazette of July 7 and we notice as a matter of curiosity, that Lieut C E Adams was gazetted afresh to the Royal West Kent Regiment, on July 18, with the intimation that this was instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of July 7, when he was appointed supernumerary to the establishment.

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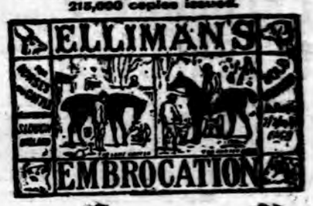

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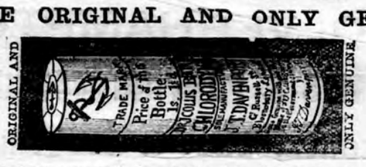

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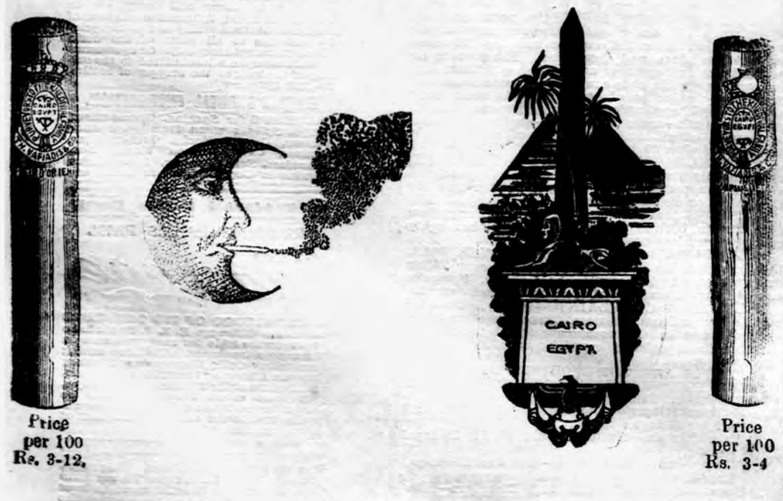

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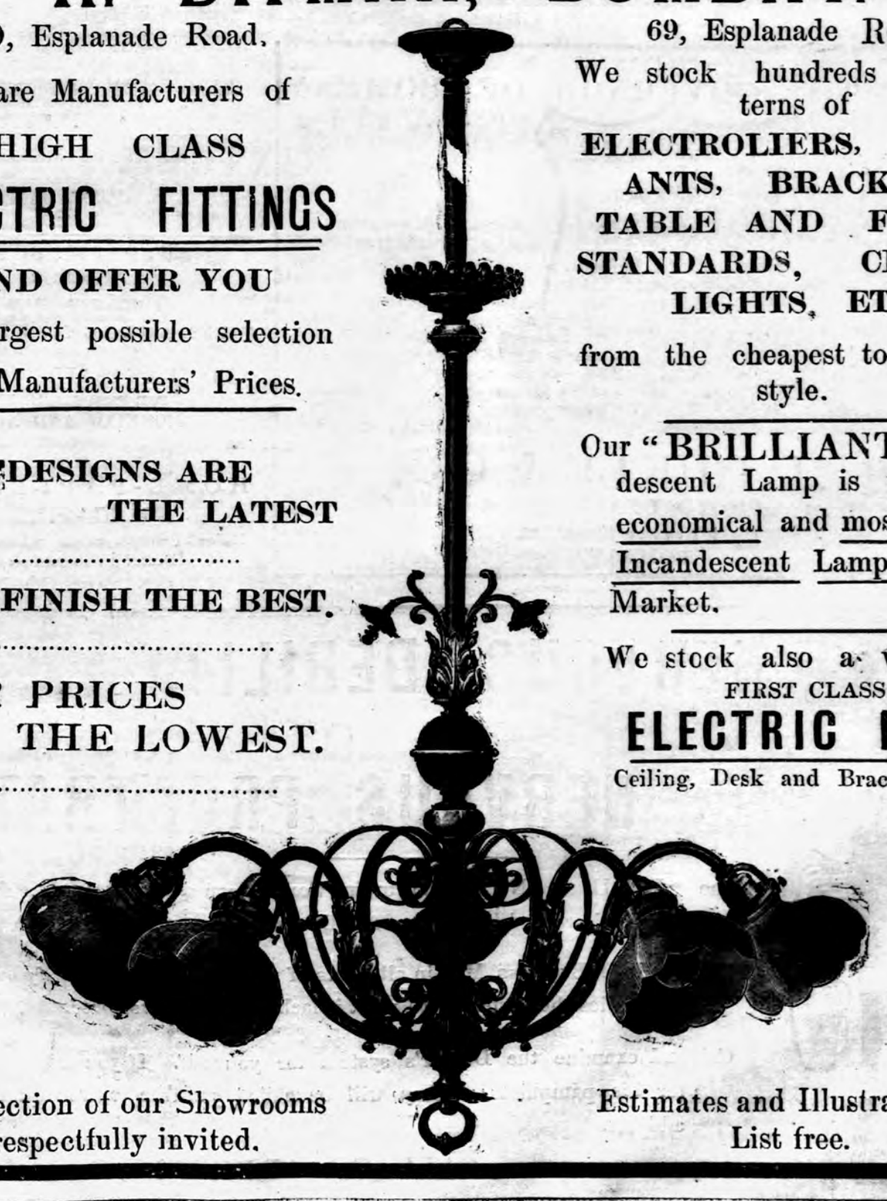

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